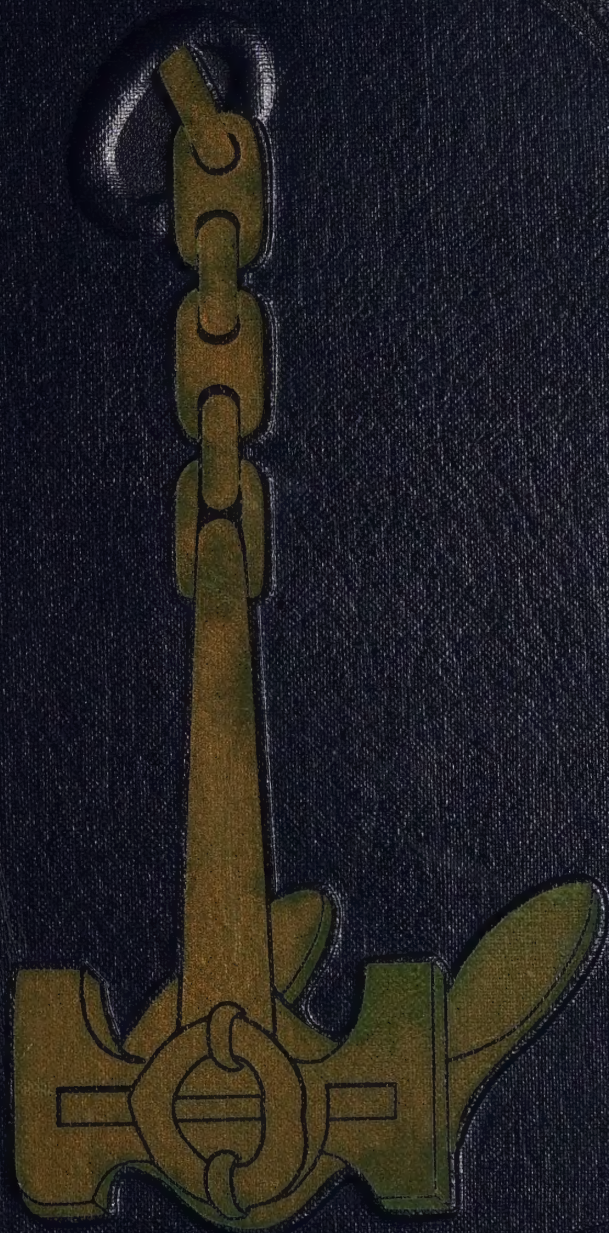


The ANCHOR

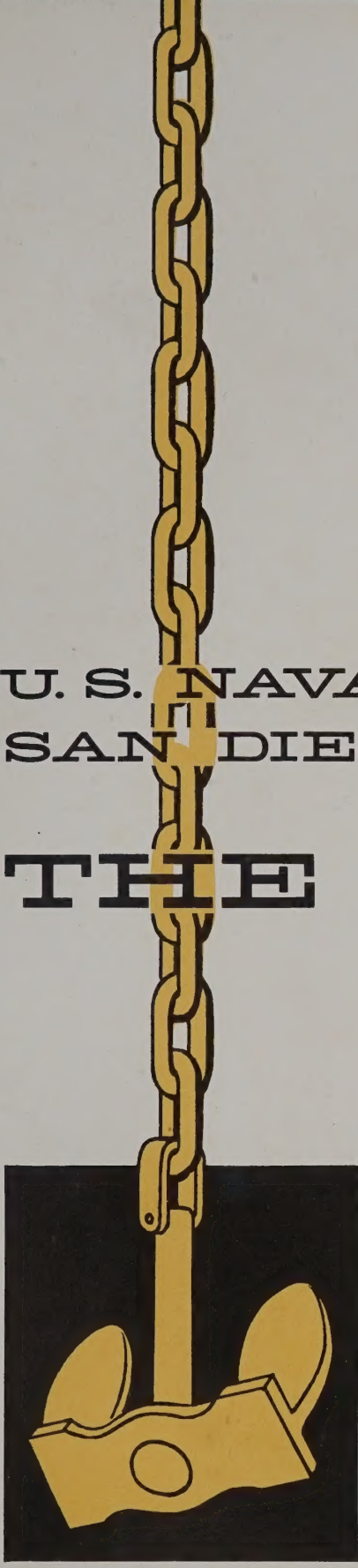


UNITED STATES NAVAL TRAINING CENTER
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

COMPANY 349







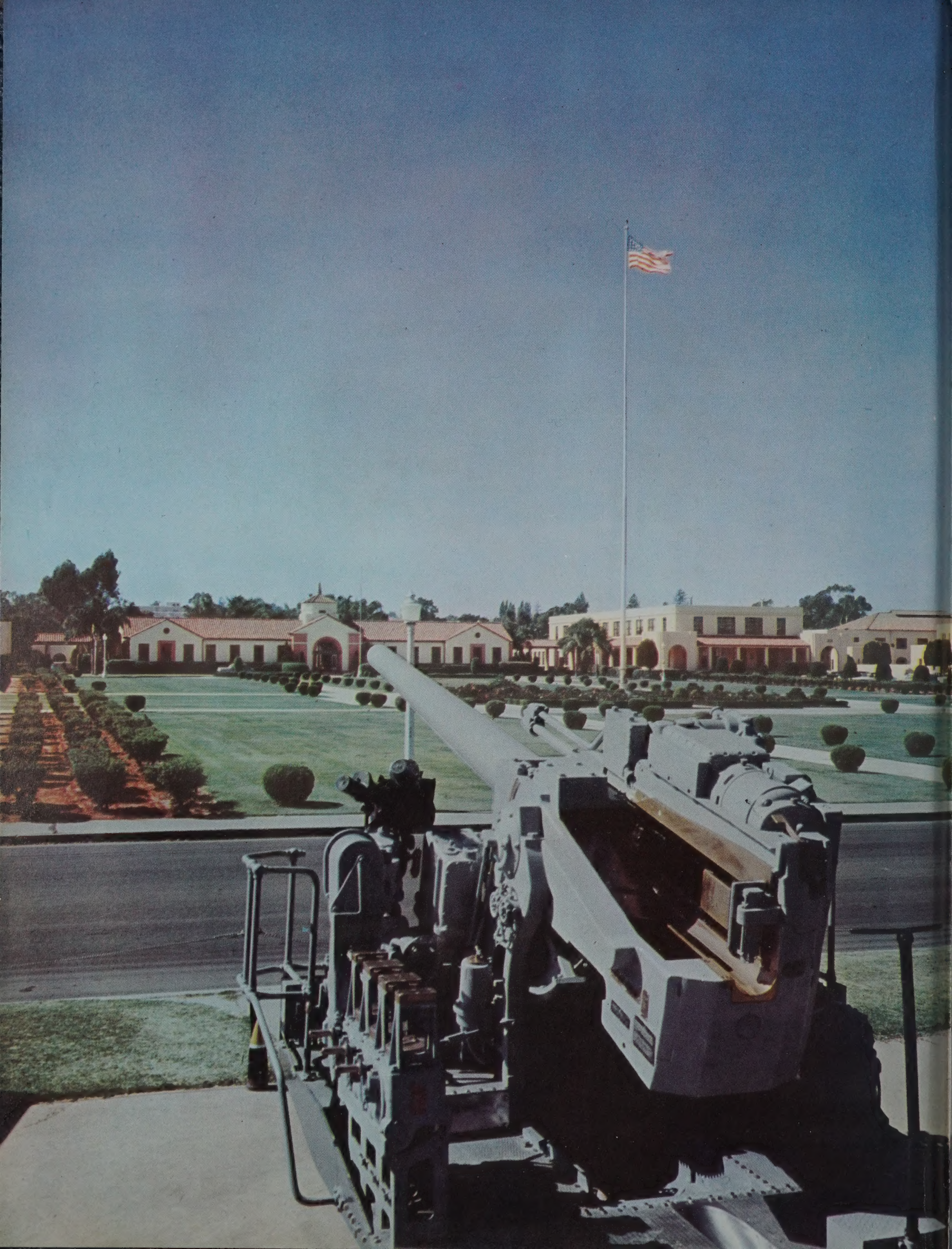
U. S. NAVAL TRAINING CENTER
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

THE ANCHOR

COUNTLESS GENERATIONS of seafaring men have come to regard the anchor as a symbol of their profession and a mark of security to the ships in which they serve. By the Romans the anchor was regarded as a symbol of wealth and commerce, while the Greeks gave to it the significance of hope and steadiness, a meaning that persists in religion and heraldry today. The symbolism of the Greeks was carried on by the early Christians with a meaning of steadfastness, hope and salvation.

Here, too, in recruit training, the anchor has special significance, not only as the symbol of the recruit's new life and surroundings but also as the steadfast symbol of the security in his new career that his recruit training will give him.

In the pages that follow, the daily life of a recruit is traced from his initial arrival at the Naval Training Center until his graduation some nine weeks later.



A Brief HISTORY



THE NAVAL TRAINING CENTER, San Diego, had its inception in 1916 when Mr. William Kettner, Congressman from the Eleventh Congressional District of California and spokesman for the San Diego Chamber of Commerce, interested the Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in establishing a naval training activity on the shores of San Diego Bay. Due to the Nation's entry into World War I, further development of this plan was postponed until 1919, when Congress authorized acceptance by the Navy of the present site of the Training Center. The original grant consisted of 135 acres of highland donated by the San Diego Chamber of Commerce and 142 acres of tideland given by the City of San Diego. Construction work began in 1921, and on 1 June 1923 the U. S. Naval Training Station, San Diego, was placed in commission under the command of Captain (later Rear Admiral) David F. Sellers, U. S. Navy.

At the time of its commissioning in 1923 the station bore little resemblance to its present size or arrangement. At that time Camp Paul Jones housed the entire population of the station and the maximum recruit strength was 1,500. The period of recruit training was then sixteen weeks. The shore line of San Diego Bay extended considerably further inland than at present, and the land now occupied by Preble Field, the North Athletic Area and Camp Farragut was entirely under water. The present Reception Center was then the Administration Building, and the recruit parade ground was located on the present site of the Public Works garage. During the 1920's the Recruit Receiving and Outgoing Units were housed in the Detention Unit, known as Camp Ingram, which consisted of a group of walled tents adjacent to the south boundary of Camp Paul Jones. Until Camp Lawrence was completed in 1936, recruits spent their first three weeks of training under canvas in this Detention Unit.

In 1939 a construction program was commenced which within three years was to increase the capacity of the station four-fold. This expansion went hand in glove with a large scale program of harbor improvements by means of which the channel and anchorages in San Diego Bay were deepened and 130 acres of filled land were added to the eastern boundaries of the station. By 1941 Camp Luce had been completed, and the construction of Camps Mahan, Decatur, and Farragut was already well under way when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. Virtually all this construction work was completed by September, 1942, when the capac-



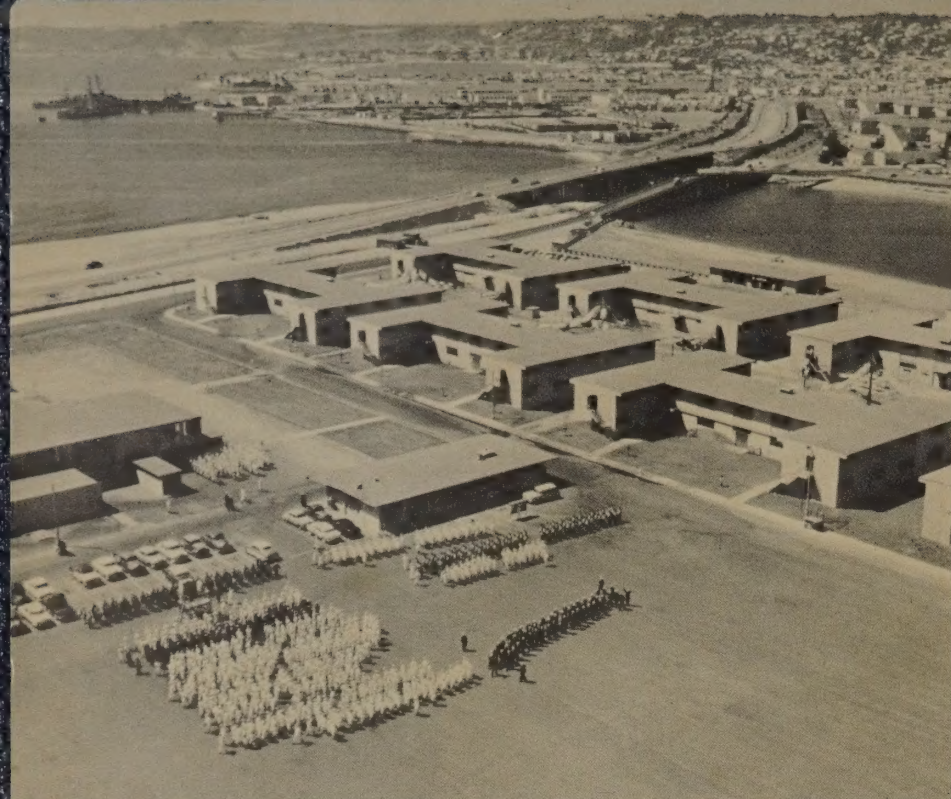
ity of the station had reached its wartime peak of 33,000 men, 25,000 of whom were recruits. The period of recruit training during World War II varied between three weeks and seven weeks.

In April, 1944, the Secretary of the Navy changed the status of the Training Station to that of a group command and redesignated it the U. S. Naval Training Center, San Diego. Under the Center Commander were established three subordinate commands: The Recruit Training Command, The Service School Command and the Administrative Command.

The years immediately following World War II saw a considerable reduction in population of the Training Center despite a post-war expansion of the Service Schools, and by the end of 1949 the population of the Center had dropped to a twenty-year low of 5,800 men. Six months later, when the Communists invaded the Republic of Korea, an immediate expansion of all Naval training activities took place and by September of 1950 the Center was again operating at nearly full capacity.

During the early months of the Korean conflict it became apparent that the demand for trained personnel in the rapidly growing Pacific Fleet would require further expansion of this training center. Accordingly steps were taken by the Navy Department to reactivate Camp Elliott, formerly a World War II Marine Corps training camp which is located ten miles north of San Diego on Kearny Mesa. On 15 January 1951 Camp Elliott was placed in commission as Elliott Annex of the Naval Training Center for the purpose of conducting the primary phases of recruit training. In March, 1953, in line with the planned reduction in size of the Navy, training at Elliott Annex was discontinued and it was placed in an inactive status. During its

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HISTORY CONTINUED

two years of operation, over 150,000 recruits received training there.

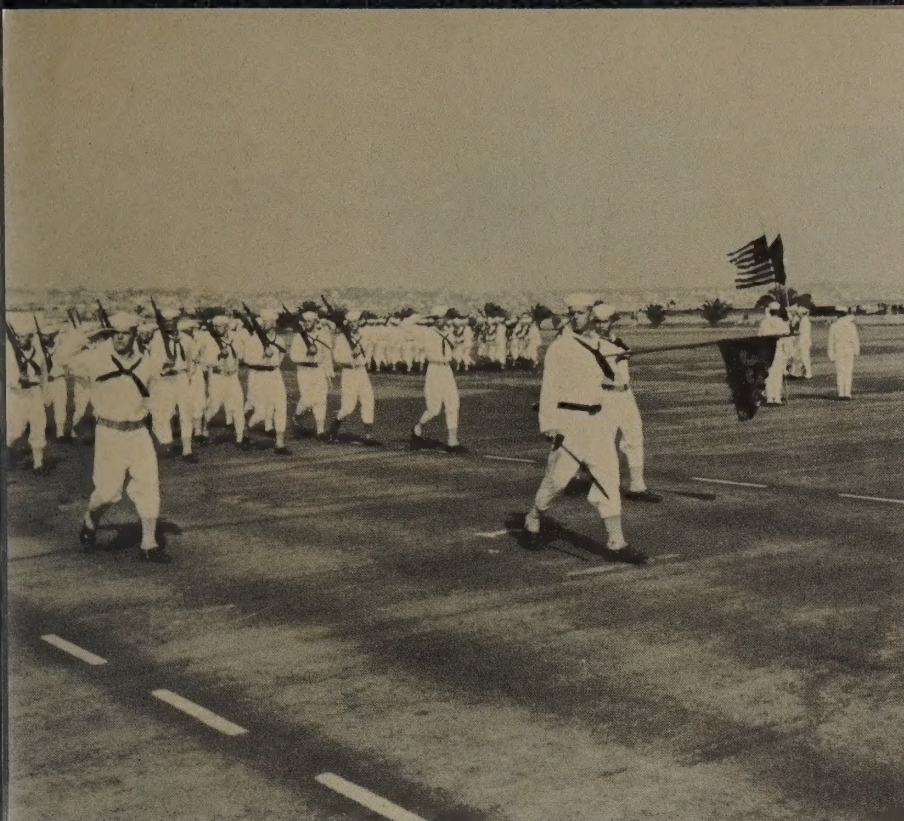
Late in 1952 projects were approved to convert some recruit barracks into classrooms and to extend training facilities by construction of a permanent recruit camp on the undeveloped Training Center land lying to the south and east of the estuary. The six converted barracks went into service as recruit classrooms in April, 1953. In September 1956 construction was completed on sixteen new barracks on the Southeast side of the estuary on what is now known as "Camp Nimitz." With the completion of these barracks the Naval Training Center has filled out

to its present boundaries of 435 acres.

In the furtherance of its mission of supplying trained naval personnel to the fleets and ships of the United States Navy, each of the three subordinate commands of the Naval Training Center has important roles to fill.

The Administrative Command has the responsibility of conducting most of the Center's administrative business and furnishing a wide range of services necessary to the daily life of the large community which the Center has become. The Administrative Command has the responsibility of maintaining the Center's buildings and grounds, and through its facilities all personnel on the Center are housed, fed, clothed and paid, and receive their medical and dental care. The Administrative Command also provides such other community services as recreational and Navy





Exchange facilities; communications, postal and transportation services; and police and fire protection.

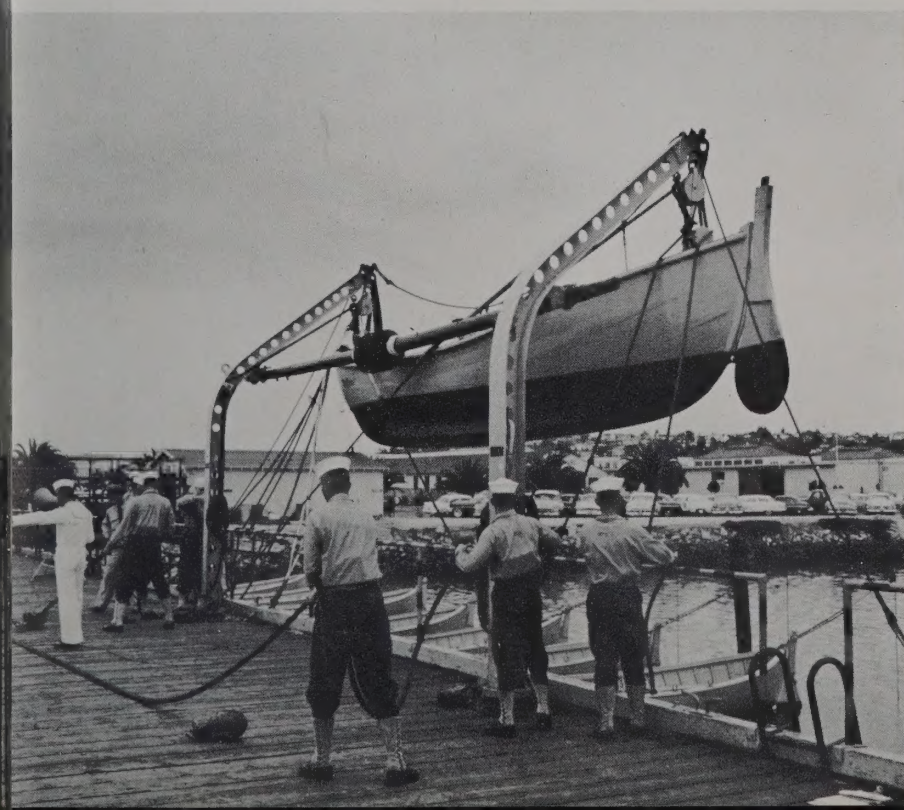
Under the Service School Command are grouped more than twenty Navy Schools in which recruits as well as men from the fleet receive training in the specialized duties of certain ratings. Most of these are Class "A" schools, where non-rated men learn the skills and information necessary to them to perform a specific petty officer rating. Among these schools are those which train fire control technicians, electricians mates, radiomen, yeomen, commissarymen and stewards. Other schools teach specialized skills such as motion picture operation, teletype maintenance and stenography. The present capacity of the Service Schools is about 5,000 men.

The largest of the three commands at the Training Cen-

ter is the Recruit Training Command. Here the recruit undergoes his transition from civilian to military life; learns the history, traditions, customs and regulations of his chosen service; and receives instruction in naval skills and subjects which will be basic information throughout his period of naval service.

Most of the facilities of the Recruit Training Command are centered on Bainbridge Court and occupy the western half of the Training Center. Here are concentrated the barracks and headquarters of each of the three recruit regiments, and nearby are located the mess halls, classrooms, athletic fields and recreation buildings used by the recruits.

Now in its thirty-fourth year of service to the Navy, the Naval Training Center, San Diego, faces with confidence the challenges of an unsettled world.





CAPTAIN RALPH C. LYNCH, JR., U.S.N.
*Commander, U. S. Naval Training Center
 San Diego, California*

CAPTAIN LYNCH was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1929. Early in his naval career he served in the Battleships USS WYOMING and USS ARKANSAS. Later in the Submarine Service he had tours of duty in the earlier USS NAUTILUS and the USS S-43.

Before and during World War II operations in the Central and Southwest Pacific, he successfully commanded the Submarines USS S-46, the USS MINGO, and Submarine Division 53. The final stages of the war found him assigned to the Staff of Commander Battleship Squadron TWO in Admiral Halsey's Third Fleet participating in Third Fleet operations against Japan and the Occupation of Japan.

Since the war Captain Lynch has commanded the Submarine Tender USS NEREUS, Submarine Division 72 and Submarine Squadron SEVEN. During the Korean conflict he served on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief Pacific Fleet. Afterward he commanded Destroyer Squadron SEVEN in the Pacific before being assigned to the Naval Training Center.

For Combat service in World War II he was awarded two Bronze Star Medals and two Commendation Ribbons, and for Korean Service, the Korean Presidential Unit Citation.

CAPTAIN ROBERT E. DORNIN, U.S.N.
Commanding Officer
Recruit Training Command

BEFORE GRADUATING from the United States Naval Academy in 1935, Captain Dornin was selected as an end on the All-American football team.

Prior to his graduation from the Submarine School at New London, Connecticut, Captain Dornin served aboard the USS NEW MEXICO (BB40) and USS PERRY (DD340). From Submarine School Captain Dornin served aboard the USS PLUNGER (SS179) and the USS GUDGEON (SS211) and was Commanding Officer of the USS TRIGGER (SS237). In 1944 Captain Dornin became aide to Fleet Admiral E. J. King, Chief of Naval Operations and after Admiral King's retirement became Fleet Admiral C. W. Nimitz' aide.

In 1946 Captain Dornin took command of the USS SEA FOX (SS402) and from there went back to the Academy as Assistant Director of Athletics. Since then Captain Dornin has had the following assignments: Commander Submarine Division 22; Chief Staff Officer Submarine Development Group; Executive Officer U. S. Naval Station, Treasure Island; Commanding Officer USS NEREUS (AS17) and Commander Submarine Squadron 3.

Captain Dornin has been awarded 2 Navy Crosses, 4 Silver Stars, 3 Commendation Ribbons, 2 Presidential Citation Ribbons and the Submarine Combat Pin with 9 stars.

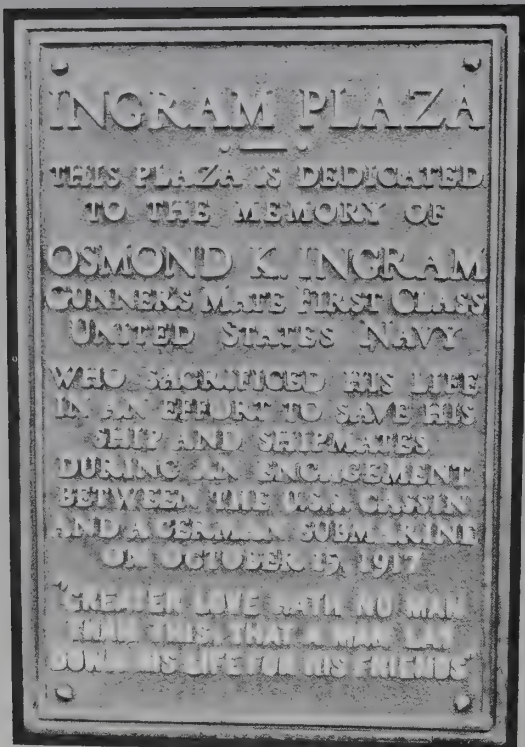


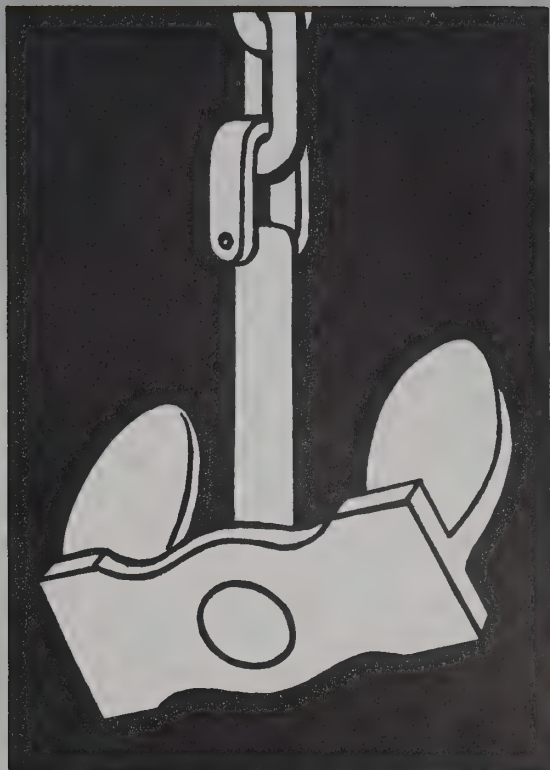
COMMANDER FLOYD M. SYMONS, U.S.N.
Executive Officer
Recruit Training Command

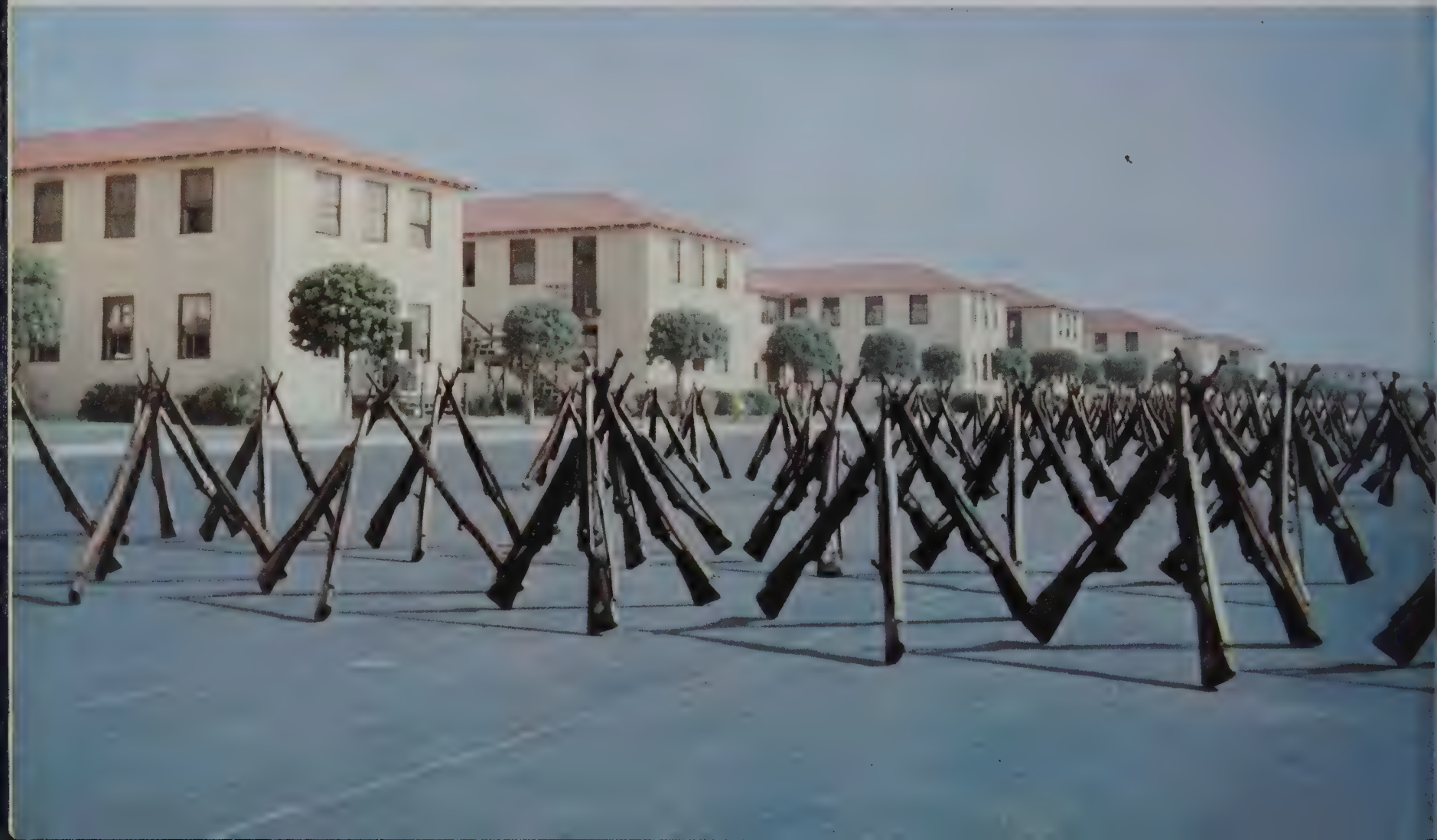
COMMANDER SYMONS began his Naval career in 1933 at Norfolk, Virginia, where he underwent recruit training. As an enlisted man, he served in Battleships and Submarine Rescue vessels until he was appointed Warrant Boatswain early in World War II. In June 1942 he was commissioned Ensign, USN, while serving aboard the USS HOLLAND (AS3) in the Western Pacific. He was ordered to the USS GRIGGS (APA110) as Executive Officer in October 1944, and served in this billet until the conclusion of World War II. His first shore duty was subsequent to World War II and included assignments under instruction at George Washington University, U. S. Naval General Line School and U. S. Naval War College, plus a tour on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Atlantic Fleet. Since 1949, he has served as Executive Officer in two Fleet Destroyers and as Commanding Officer of the USS DE HAVEN (DD727).

Commander Symons has been awarded the Navy Cross, two Silver Star Medals, two Presidential Unit Citations and one Army Unit Citation.



















WELCOME ABOARD

YOU ARE NOW MEN OF THE
UNITED STATES NAVY

THE TRADITION OF THE SERVICE
DEMANDS YOUR UTMOST EFFORT
GIVE IT CHEERFULLY AND WILLINGLY



IN PROCESSING

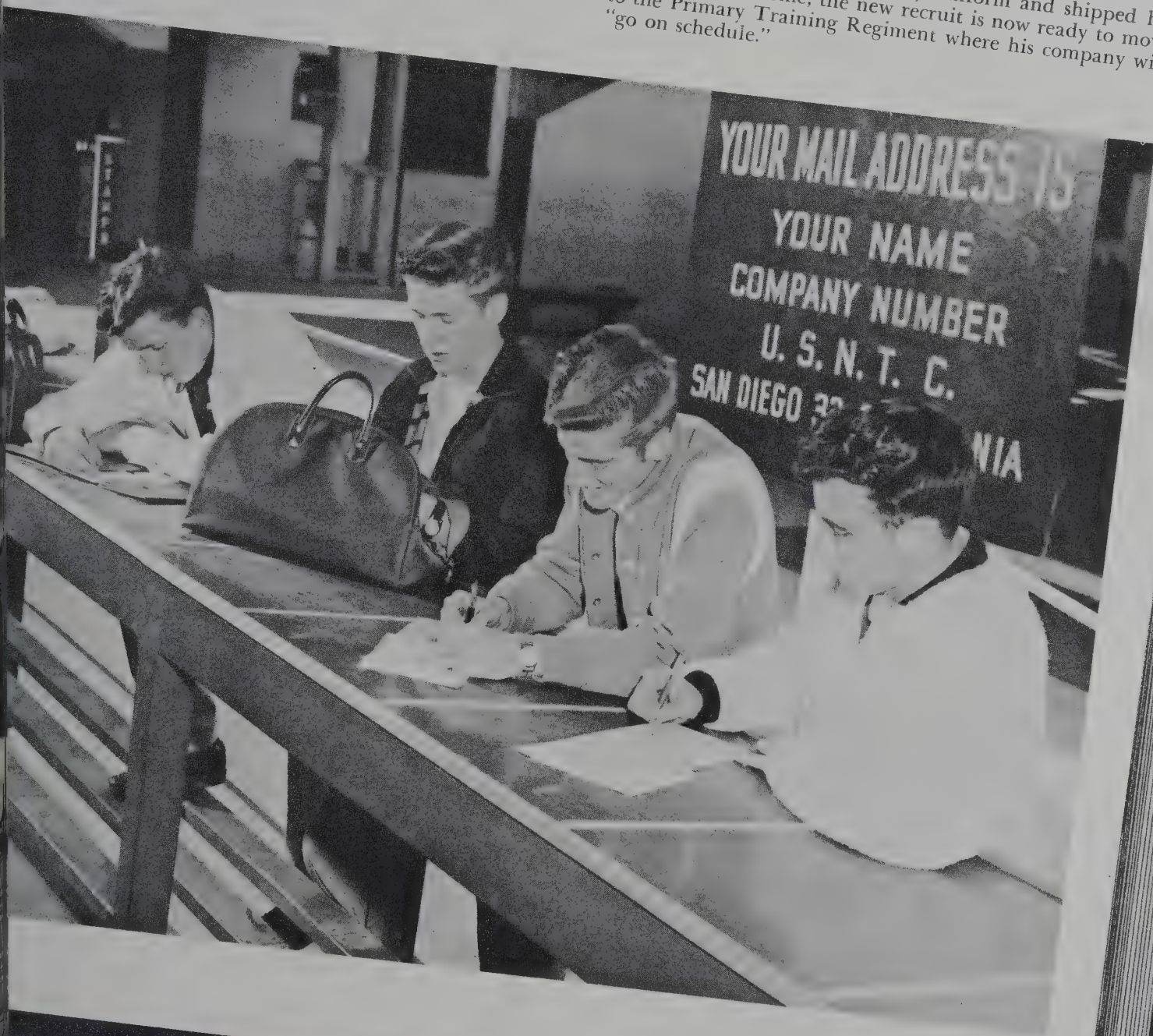
AT THE RECEIVING and Outfitting Unit, better known as "R and O", the recruit receives his first introduction to recruit training. Here he is given thorough medical and dental examinations, takes various mental tests and is issued his outfit of Navy uniforms and clothing.

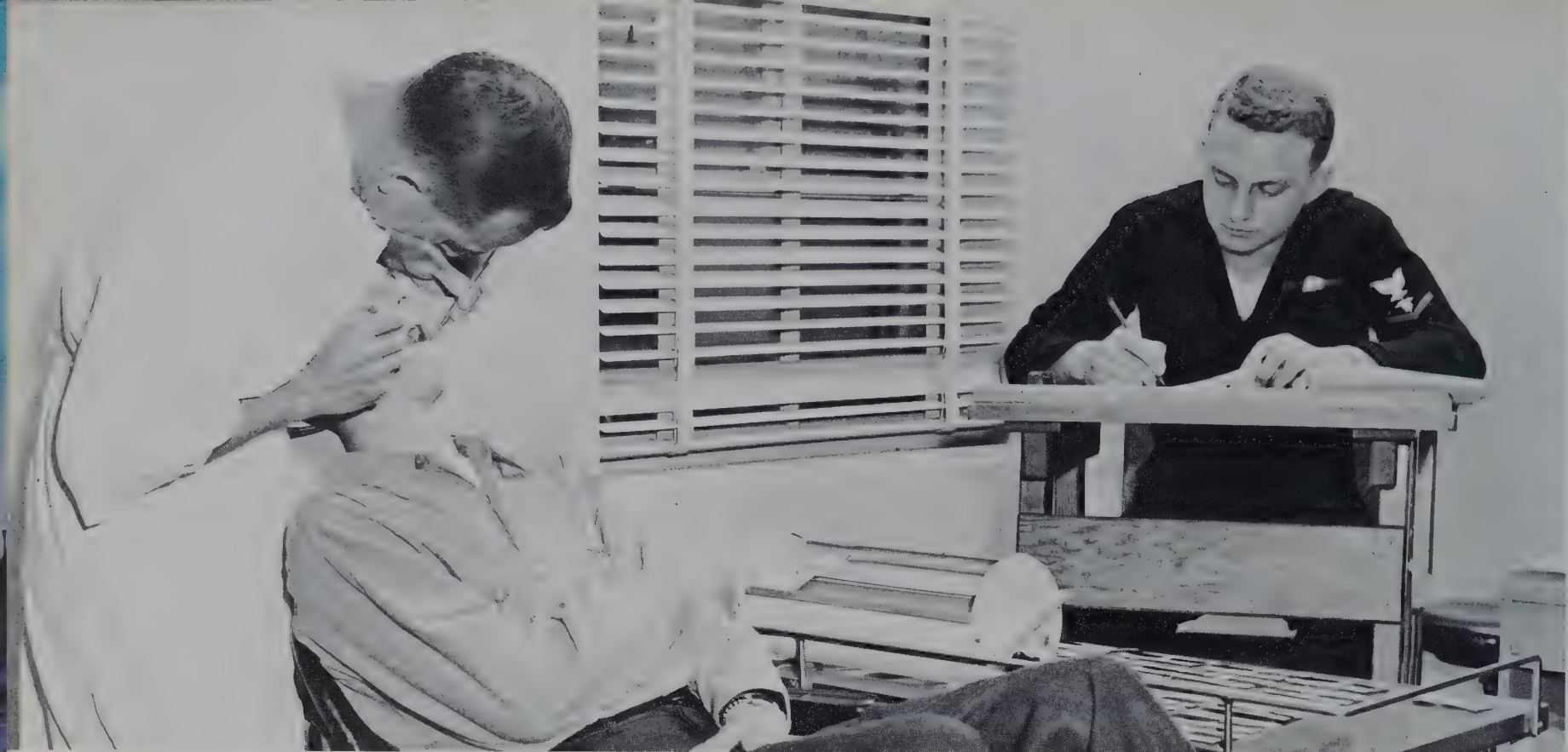
Soon after his arrival he and some seventy other young men are assigned to their recruit company. As a newly formed company they are "welcomed aboard" by an officer representative of the Commanding Officer and are placed under the charge of an experienced senior petty officer who will be their company commander throughout their period of recruit training. Each company commander is a carefully selected, thoroughly experienced career Navy petty officer of demonstrated leadership ability who has received special training in working with recruits.

In his new company the recruit will meet young men from all walks of life and sections of the country. Among these men who will be his "shipmates" for the next nine weeks, he may form friendships which will be lifelong.

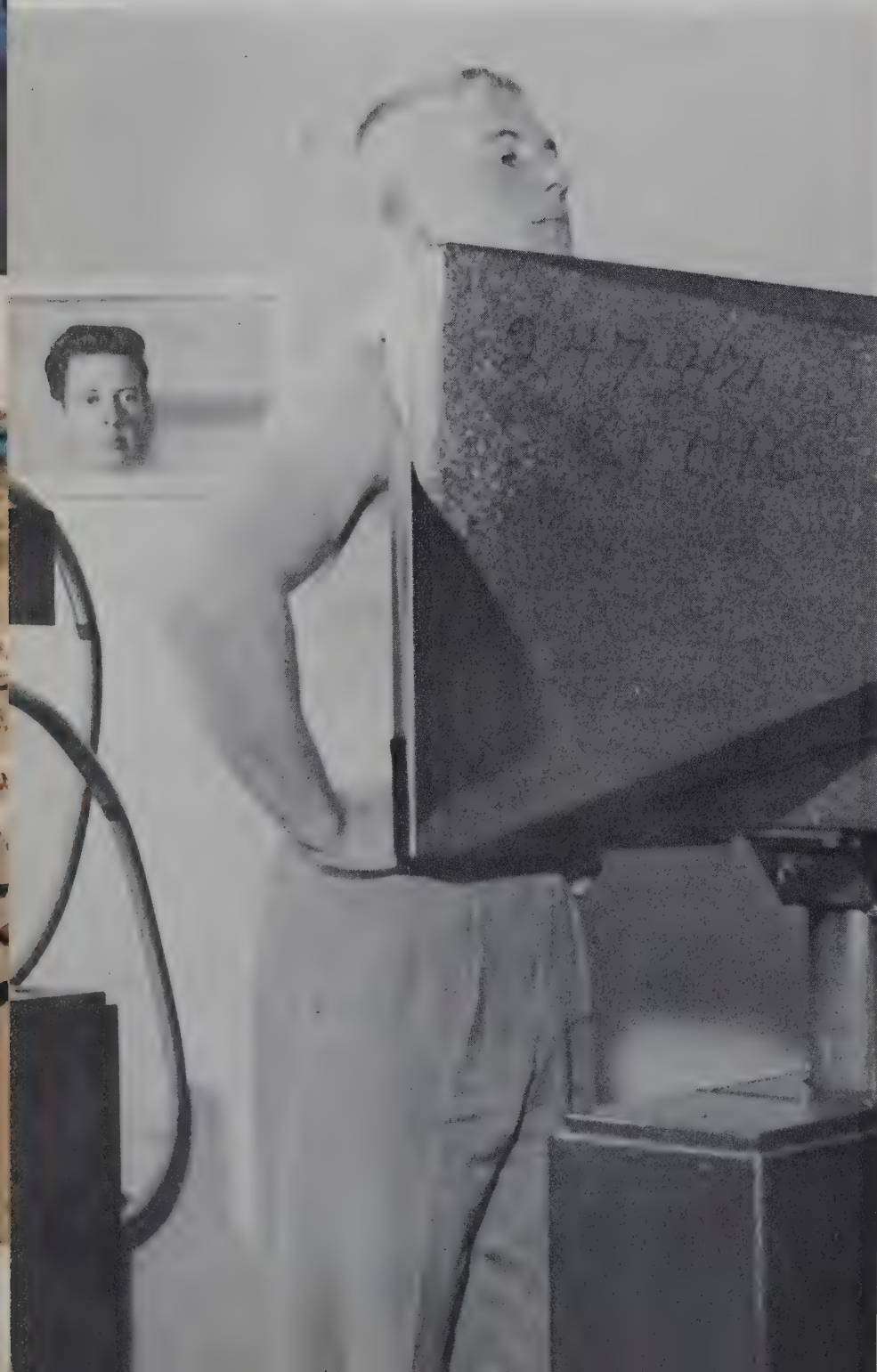
One of the most important steps in the "in processing" stage is the administration of the Navy's General Classification Test battery. The results of these tests together with a later meeting with a trained classification interviewer will lead to the selection of a career pattern in the Navy, and in some cases, to special schooling after his graduation from recruit training.

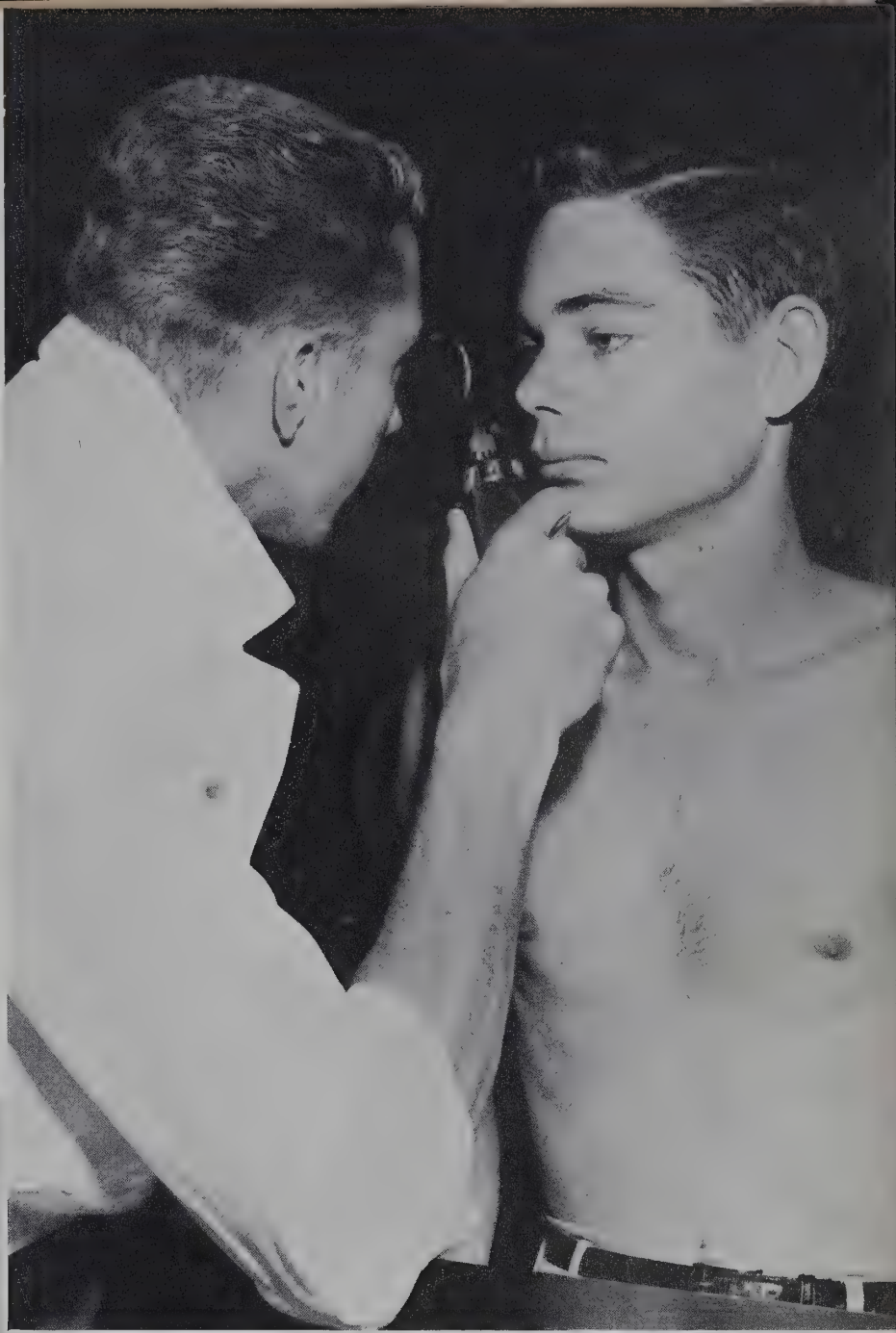
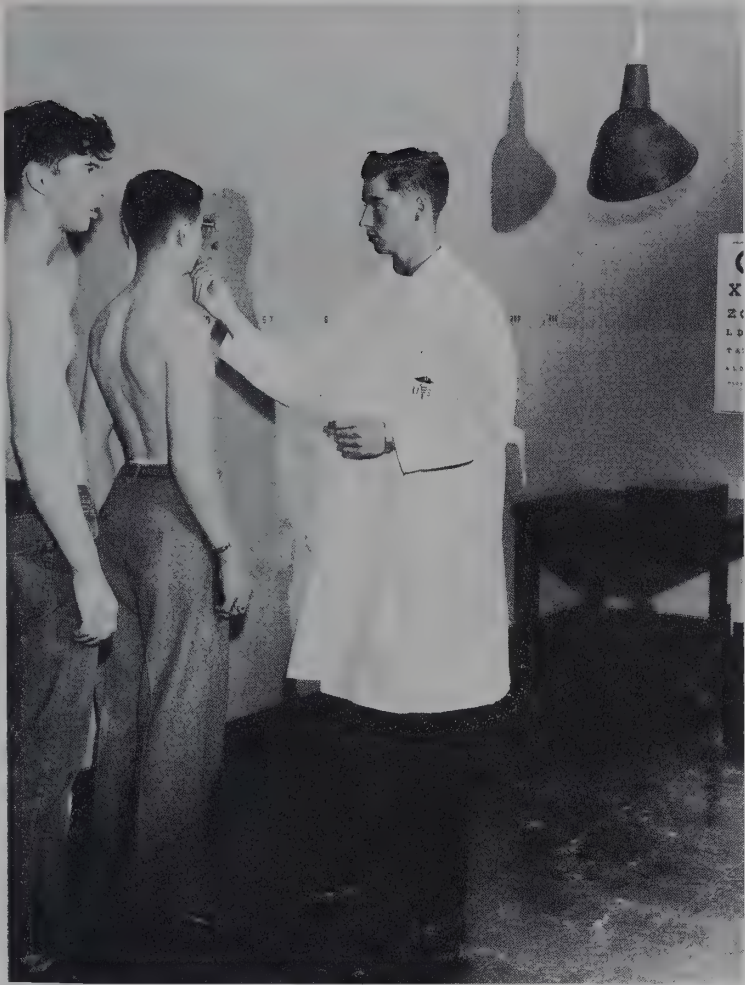
Having donned his new Navy uniform and shipped his civilian clothes home, the new recruit is now ready to move to the Primary Training Regiment where his company will "go on schedule."





MEDICAL EXAMINATION





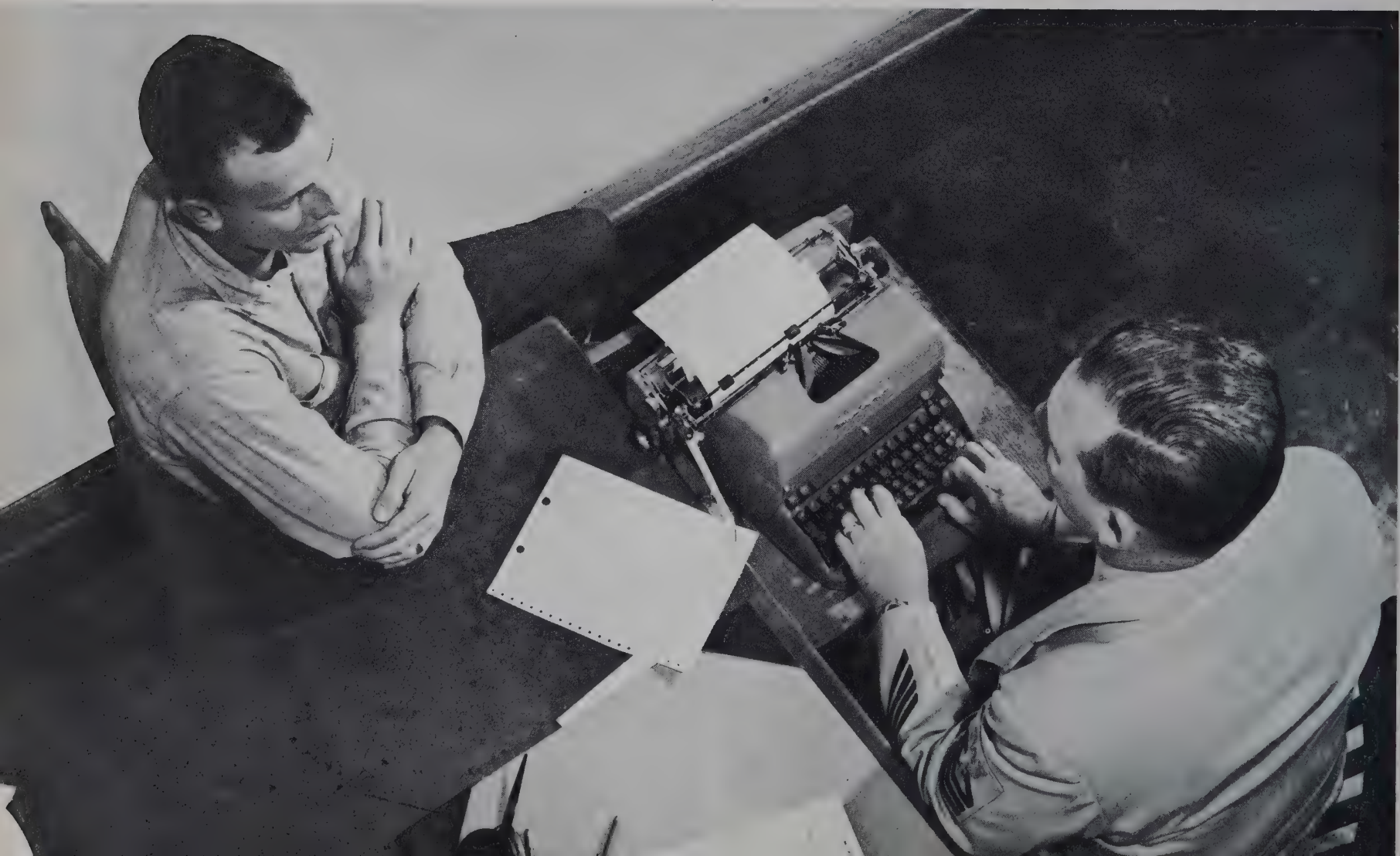


ISSUES
OF JOHNS





TESTING



INDOCTRINATION

HAVING LEFT CIVILIAN LIFE behind him, the recruit at once finds himself in unfamiliar surroundings where he is governed by a new code of regulations, where words and phrases have acquired new meanings, and where new obligations and responsibilities have been placed upon him.

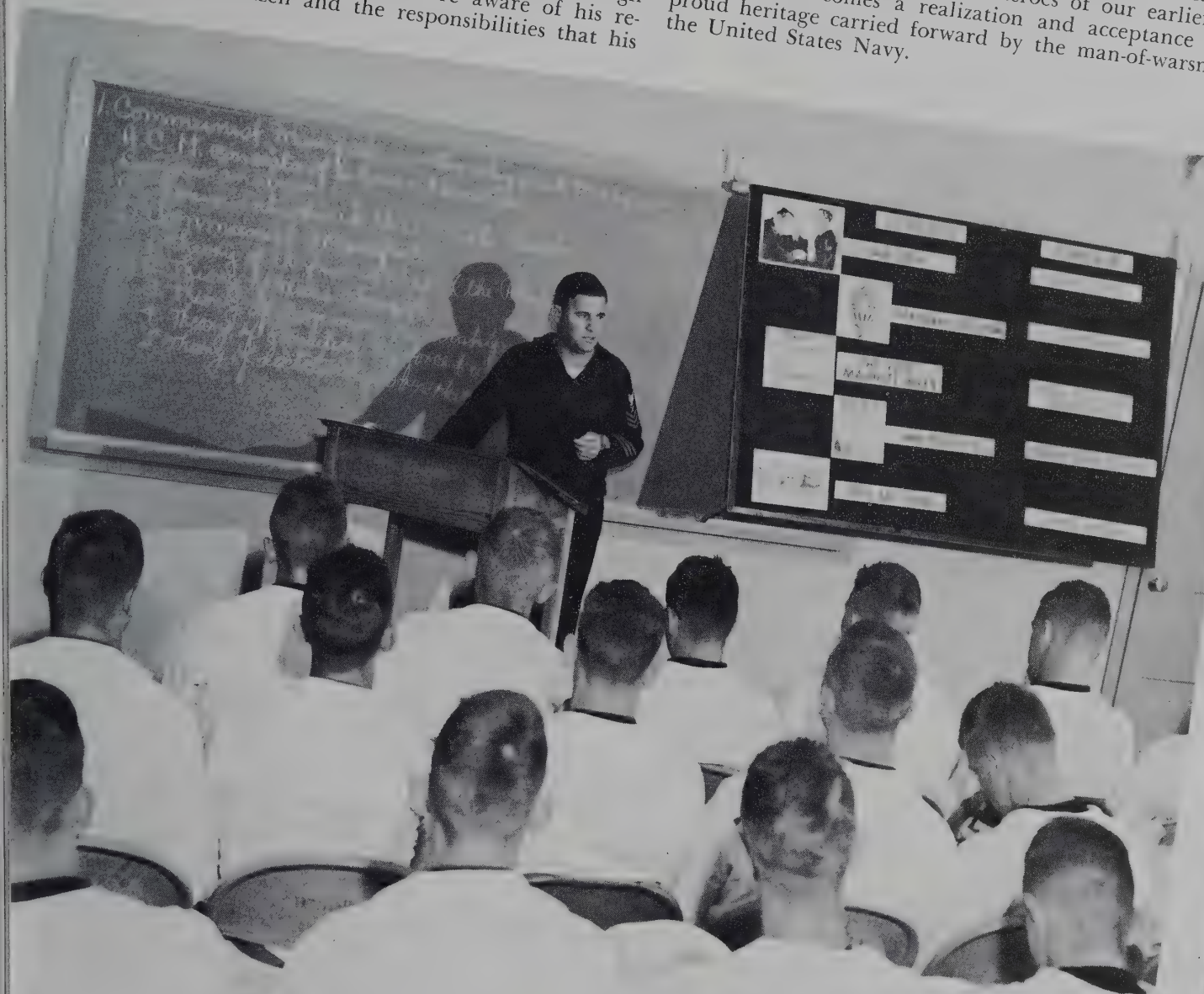
In the classrooms of the Indoctrination Division the recruit receives basic information on the rules and regulations by which he will be governed; the history, traditions and customs of the service of which he has become a part; and the privileges and obligations which he has assumed as a member of the naval service.

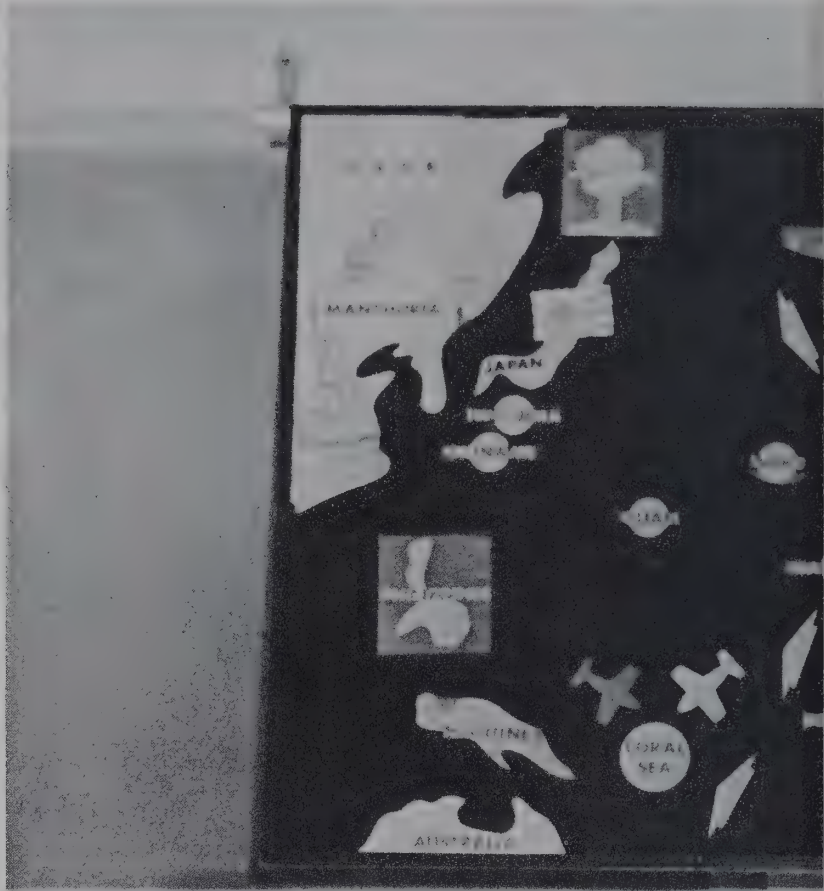
Here, too, he gains a better understanding of the government of his nation and the role he plays in it. Through lecture and discussion he becomes more aware of his responsibilities as a citizen and the responsibilities that his

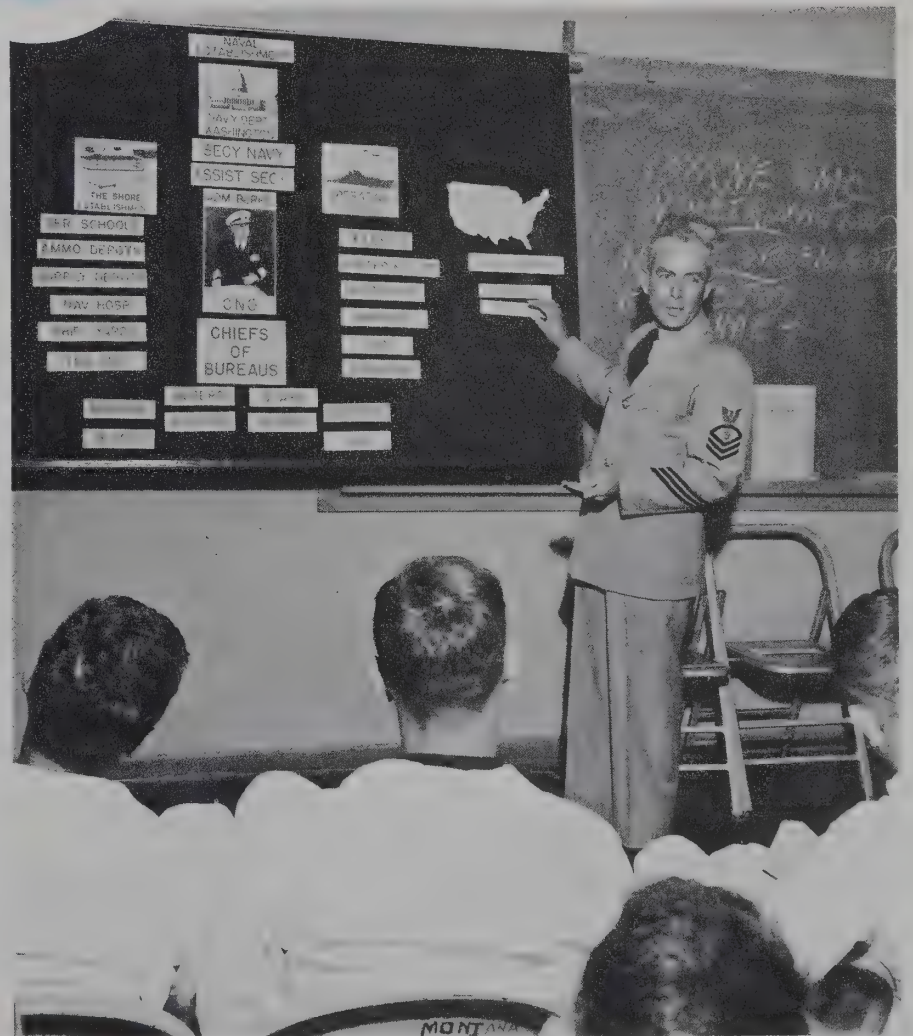
country has assumed in the world of today.

The Navy's rating structure and its system of career advancement are explained to him. He is taught how to recognize the various naval ranks and ratings and the opportunities he will have in attaining petty officer or commissioned officer status.

As the recruit progresses in training and becomes more familiar with naval history, the names of Paul Jones, Preble, Decatur, Farragut, Nimitz, Halsey and other naval heroes in whose honor the camps, buildings and streets of the Training Center are named take on new meanings. By learning of the deeds of these heroes of our earlier naval history, there comes a realization and acceptance of the proud heritage carried forward by the man-of-warman of the United States Navy.







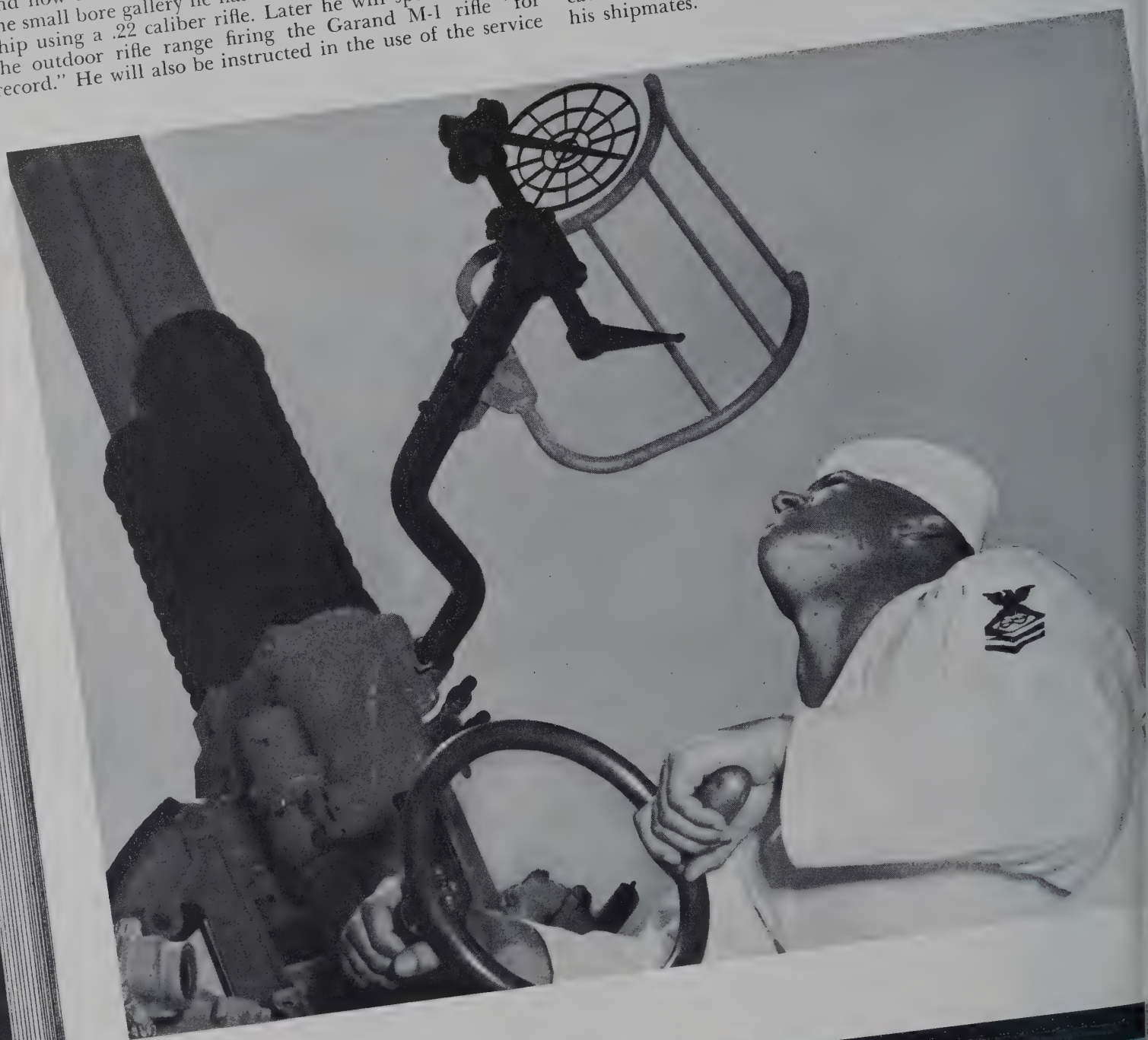
ORDNANCE & GUNNERY

TO BE AN EFFECTIVE fighting unit, a warship must be capable of inflicting maximum damage upon the enemy; to survive, it must be able to defend itself against hostile attack. In Ordnance Training, the recruit learns some of the duties performed on board ship by "The Man Behind the Gun."

Ordnance and Gunnery training begins with instruction in the use of small arms. At the snapping-in range, under the guidance of experienced rifle range coaches, the recruit learns how to load and sight a rifle, how to adjust the sling, and how to fire the weapon from the several positions. In the small bore gallery he has a chance to test his marksmanship using a .22 caliber rifle. Later he will spend a day on the outdoor rifle range firing the Garand M-1 rifle "for record." He will also be instructed in the use of the service

pistol and carbine and will witness firings of the Browning automatic rifle and the Thompson sub-machine gun. Throughout, the safe use of weapons is stressed in instruction and rigidly enforced on the firing line.

In advanced training the recruit receives an introduction to the larger weapons he will see on board ship and learns some of the principles of their operation. Although he will not witness the actual firing of these shipboard weapons until he goes to sea, he receives practical experience in sighting and loading a five-inch and a 40MM gun, using dummy ammunition. He is shown the various types of ammunition he will encounter and handle on board ship and learns the necessity for strictly observing the safety precautions which are necessary for his own safety and that of his shipmates.





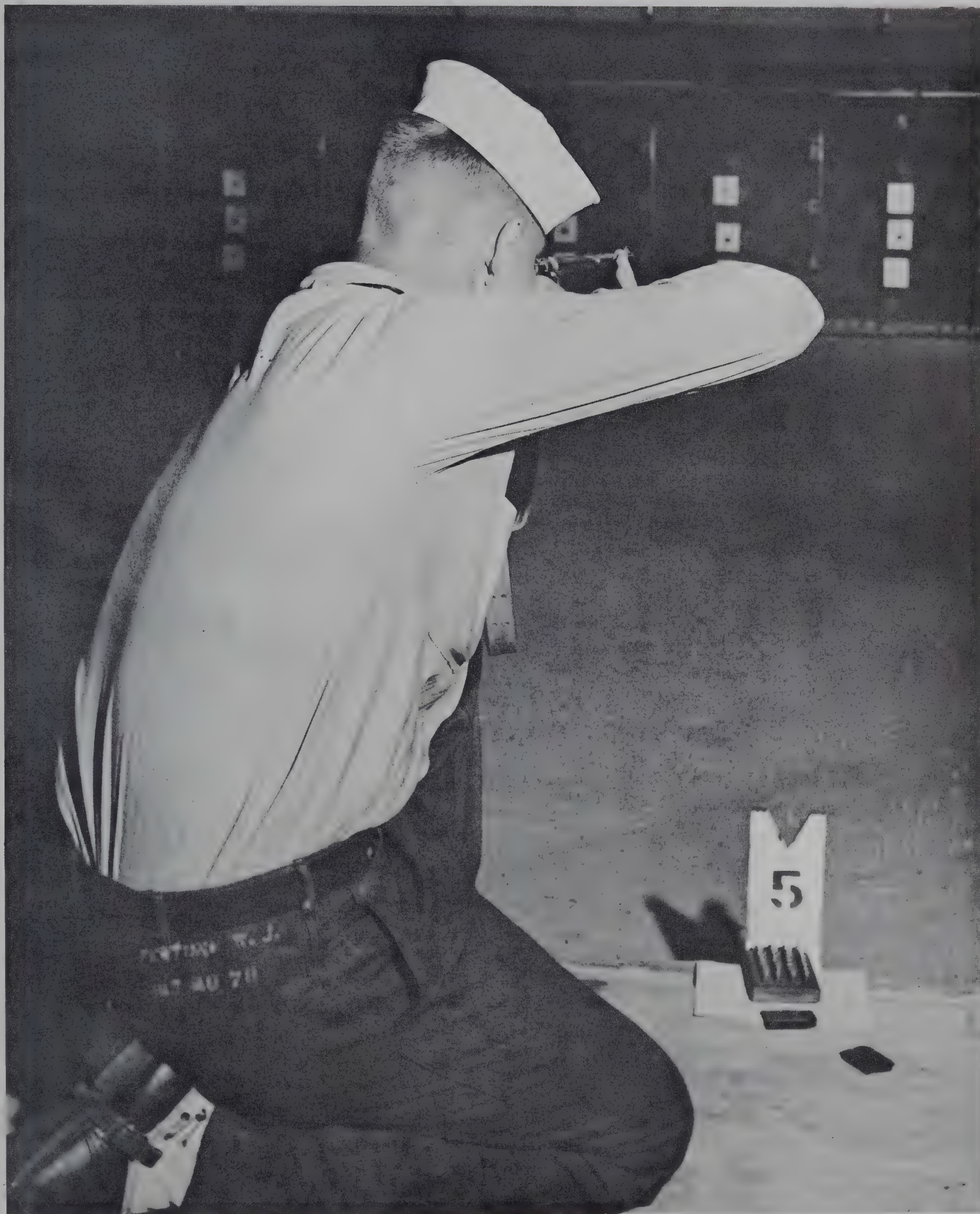
SNAPPING IN



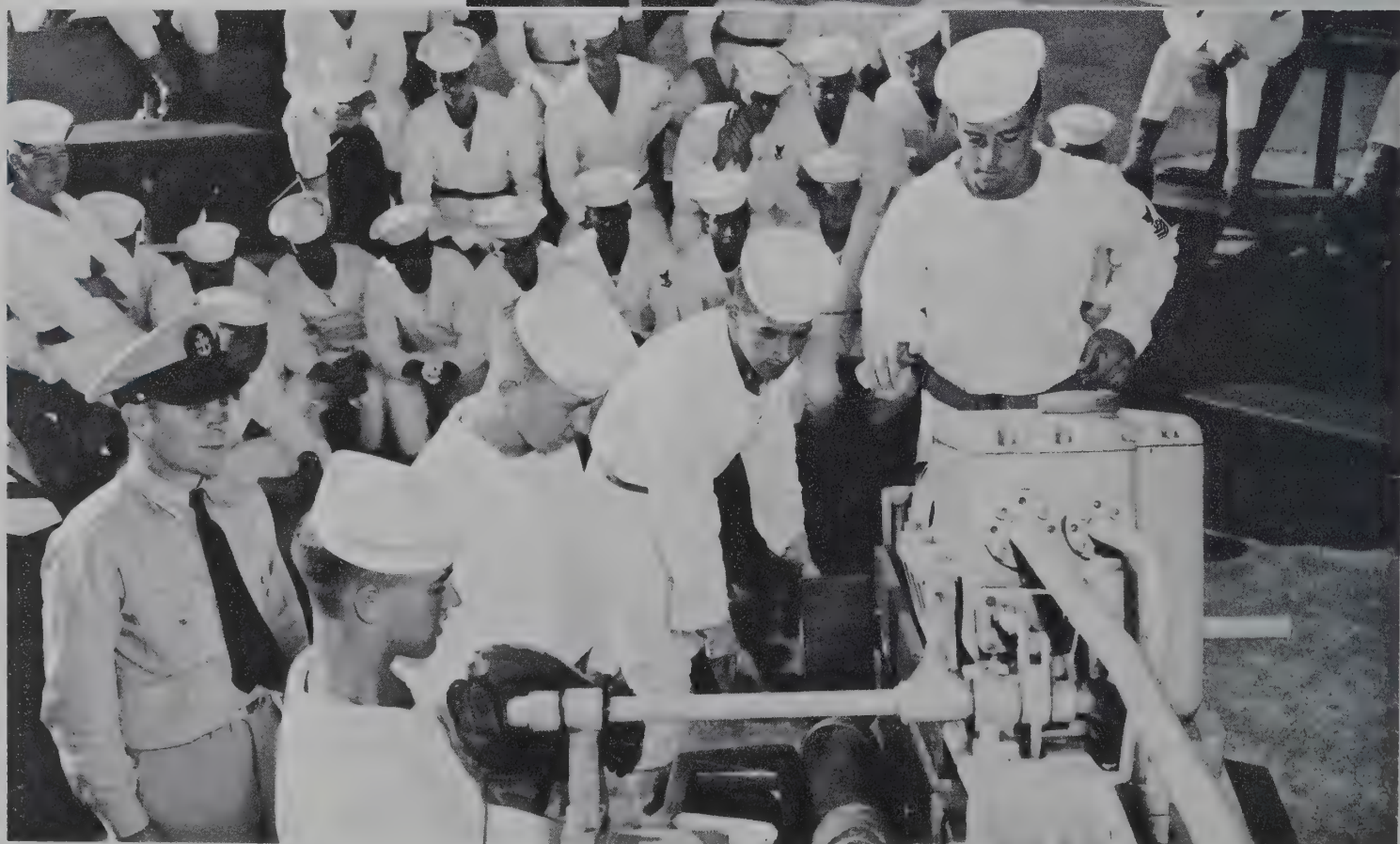
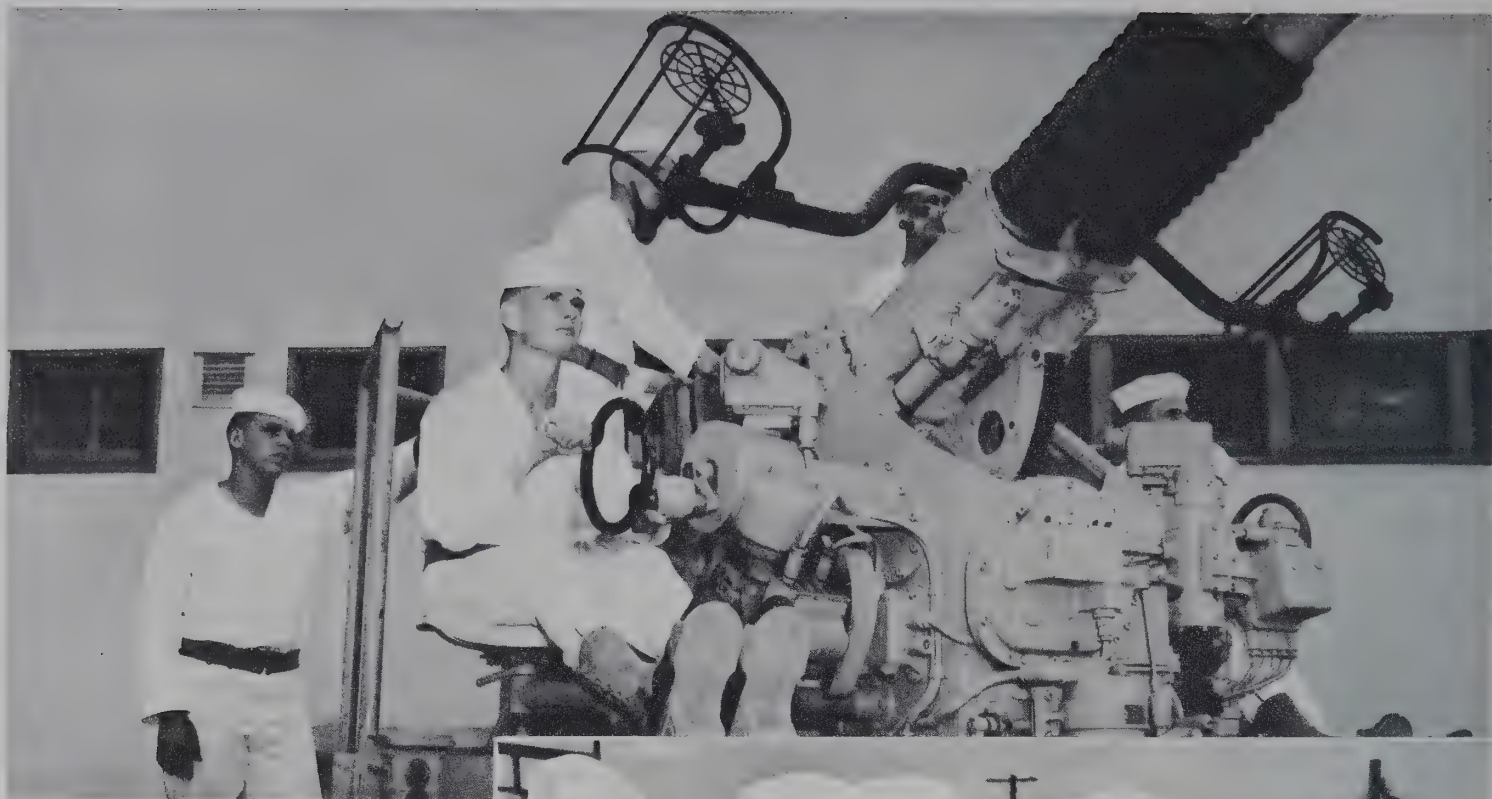








ORDNANCE and GUNNERY



SEAMANSHIP

TO MEN WHO WILL "go down to the sea in ships" a knowledge of basic seamanship is fundamental. Although some seamanship skills can be mastered only from long experience at sea, the foundations upon which these skills are based form an important part of recruit training. Emphasis here is placed upon teaching the recruit the language of the sea and the names and uses of the tools of his new trade.

Among the subjects taught to the recruit are marlinspike seamanship and knot tying, steering and sounding, anchoring and mooring, and the recognition of various types of ships, their characteristics and structures. He learns the principles of shipboard organization and something of the role he will later play as a member of his ship's company. He receives practical instruction in the use of the sound-powered telephones by means of which personnel stationed in various parts of his ship may communicate with each other.

To facilitate practical demonstrations of these subjects the RECRUIT, an almost full-scale model of a destroyer escort was constructed on shore for use by recruits. On board this land-locked ship practical exercises are held in stationing personnel for getting underway and in anchoring, the handling of mooring lines, the manning of watch and battle stations.

Small boat drills are conducted the year around. Each recruit receives practical experience in pulling an oar in a whaleboat and learns how these boats are lowered, hoisted and secured on board ship. Inter-company boat racing is an important part of the Recruit Brigade competition, and competition among the leading boat crews during each Saturday morning's race is keen.

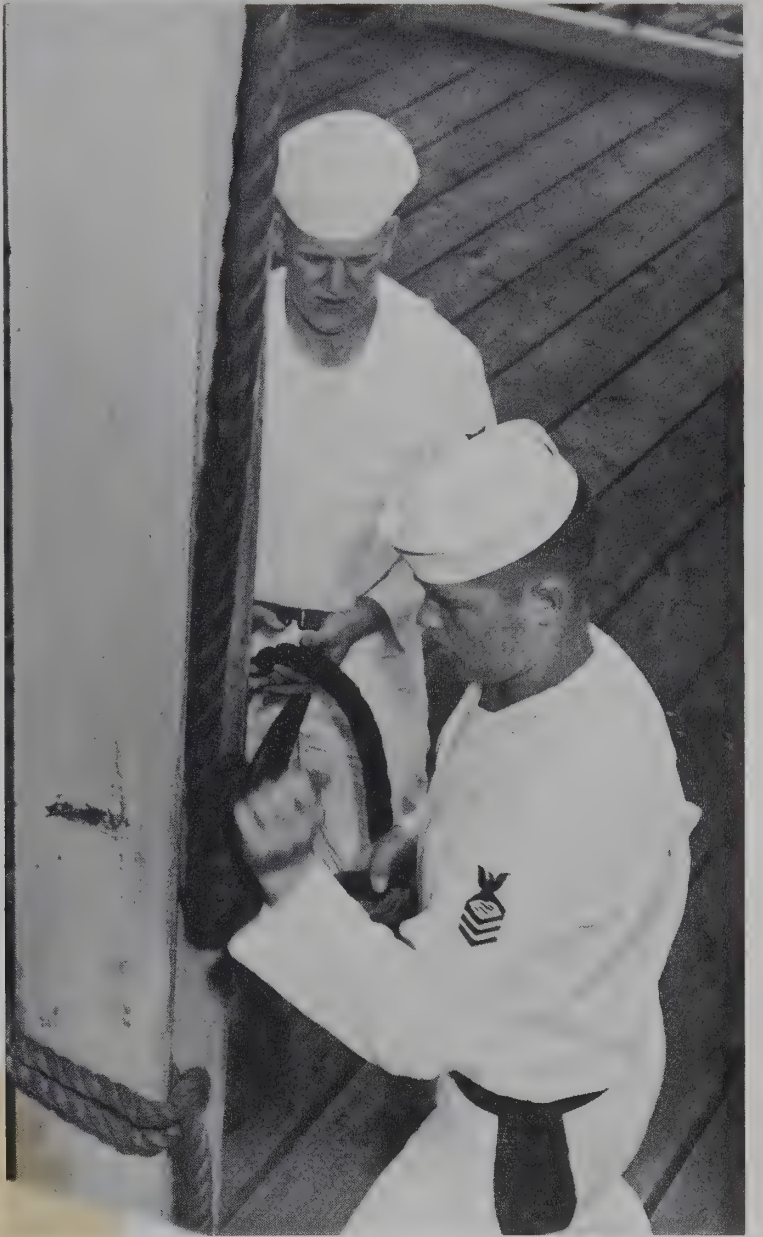
By the time he completes recruit training the recruit will have learned many of the fundamentals of seamanship which will stand him in good stead on board ship.

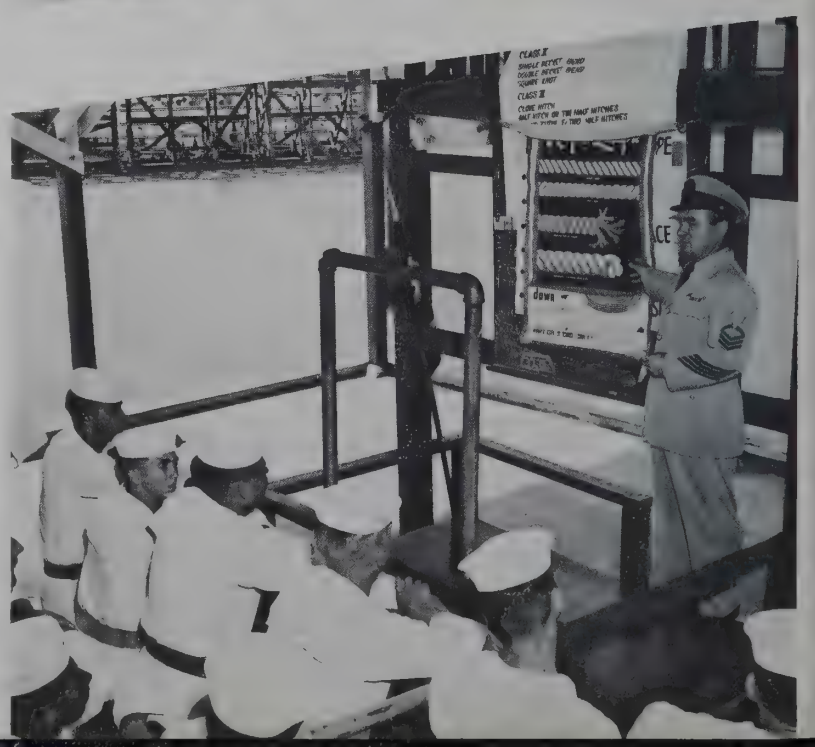


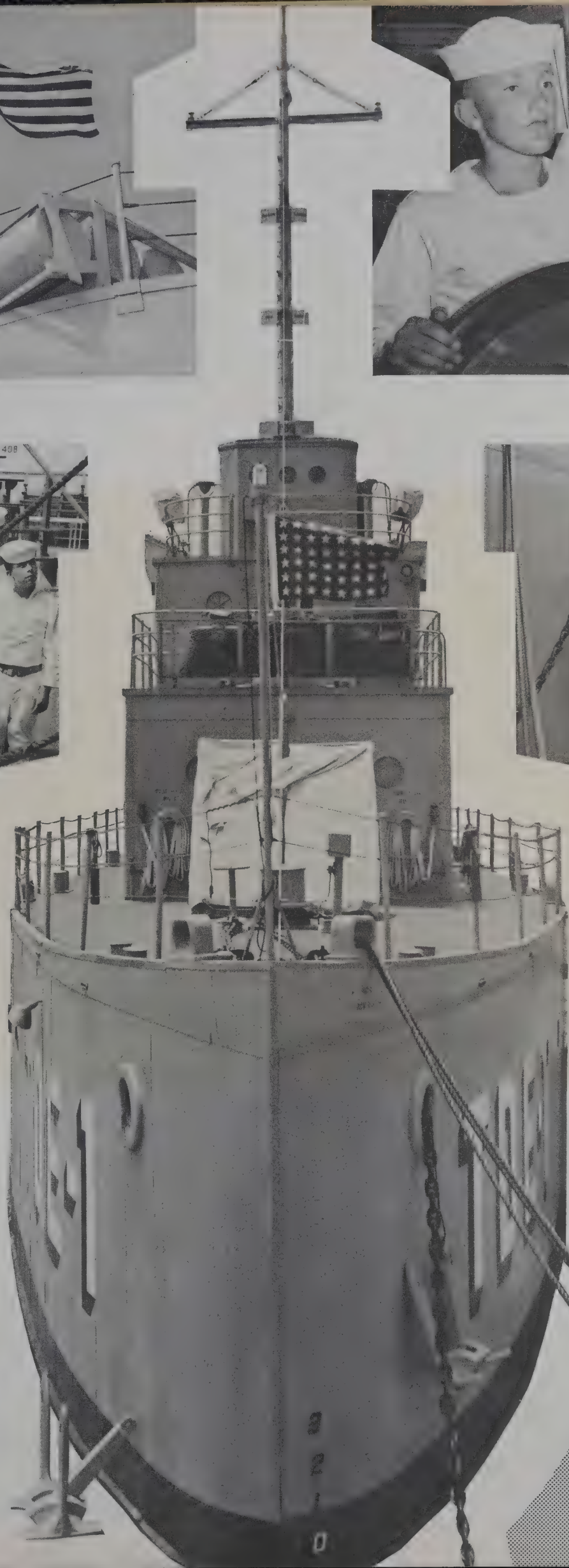
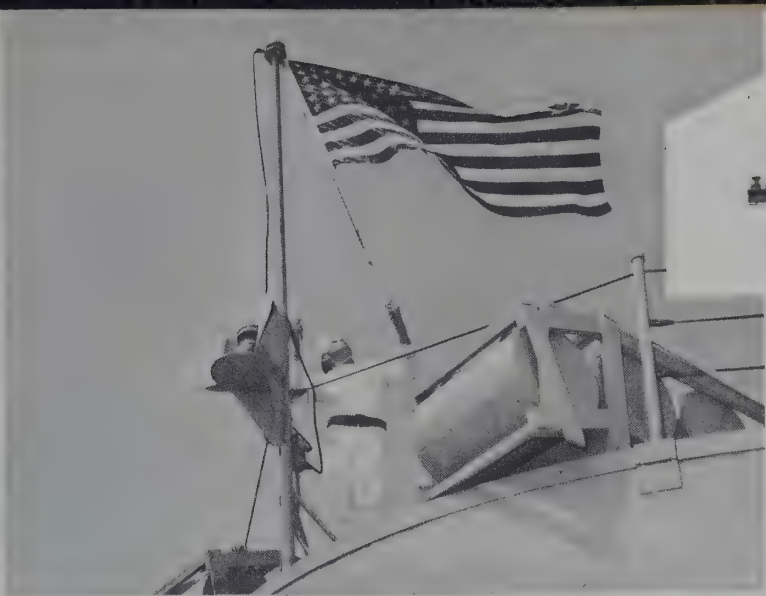


BOAT DOCK











SOUND POWERED TELEPHONE



DAMAGE CONTROL

THE PAGES OF HISTORY of World War II are filled with instances where brave men, given the proper equipment and the necessary "know how", were able to save their ships from apparently certain loss following severe battle damage. Fires were extinguished, flooded compartments plugged and unwatered, and the wounded cared for, to the end that the ship survived and returned to fight other battles.

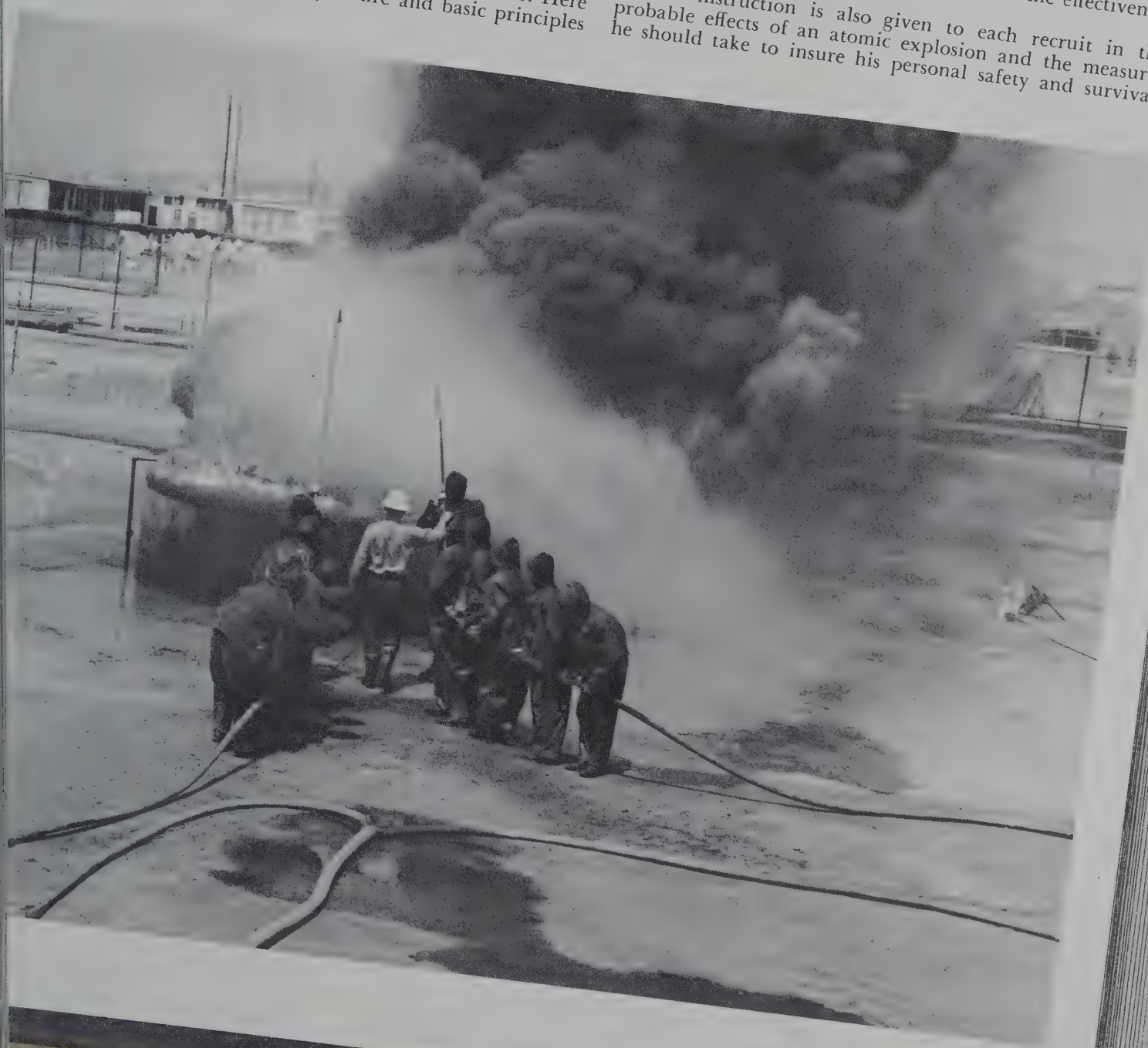
Damage Control instruction for the recruit is designed to teach him the fundamental principles of fire fighting and a working knowledge of the equipment which may save his ship and his own life.

Probably one of the longest remembered days of recruit training is the one spent at the Fire Fighting Center. Here the recruit learns the chemistry of fire and basic principles

of combating it, and then spends nearly an entire day extinguishing actual fires. Under watchful supervision of trained firefighters he will put out serious fires under simulated shipboard conditions. After receiving this valuable practical experience he will have lost most of his fear of fire and will have gained confidence in his ability to combat serious fires.

The recruit also receives practical instruction in the use of the gas mask, oxygen breathing apparatus and other equipment designed for his personal protection. In the tear gas chamber he has the opportunity to test the effectiveness of his gas mask.

Basic instruction is also given to each recruit in the probable effects of an atomic explosion and the measures he should take to insure his personal safety and survival.

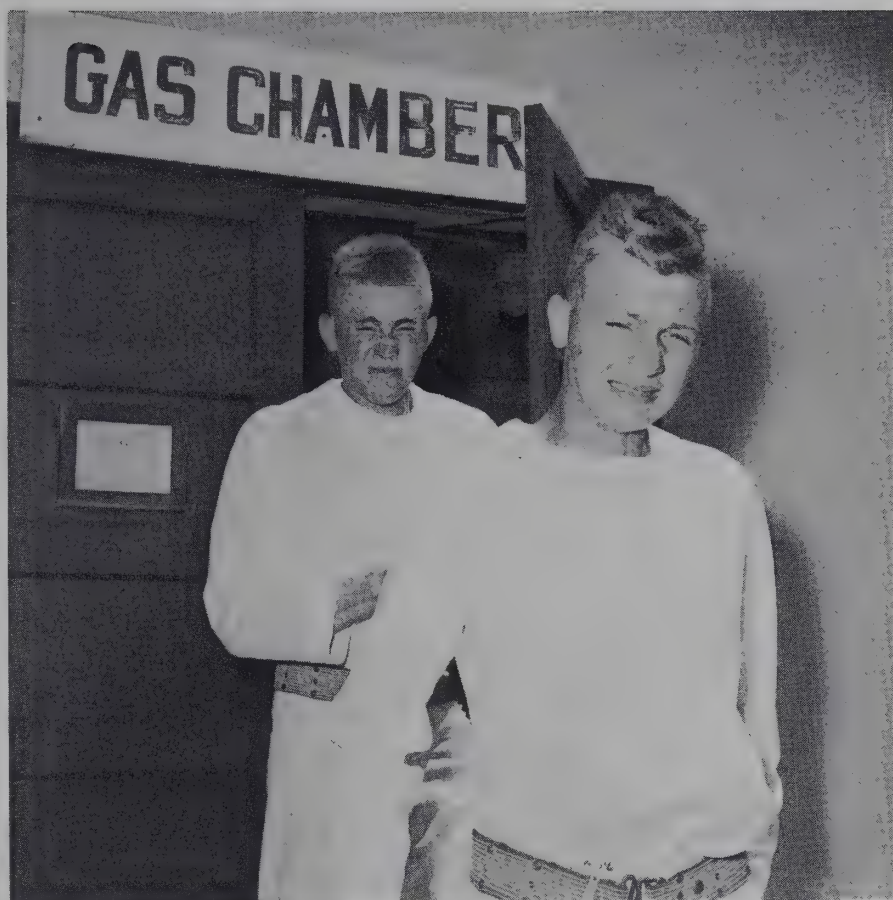








GAS MASK INSTRUCTIONS



MILITARY TRAINING

THE MILITARY DRILL, watch standing and inspections that are all a part of the recruit's military training are generally new experiences to him. The marching, the facing, the manual of arms at first seem difficult beyond all reason, but after a week's practice, confidence begins to appear and by the end of primary training the company has become a sharp appearing unit.

Even though the navy man seldom carries a rifle or marches in a military unit after he completes his recruit training, there is a definite and important place in recruit training for military drill, with and without arms. The military control of the company is gained and maintained through constant drilling.

Leaders are discovered and developed, and others learn instantaneous response to command. All develop coordination of mind and body, and an "esprit de corps" grows

within the company. Together with physical training, military drill is a part of the physical conditioning or "hardening up" process for the recruit. But most of all, military drill teaches the recruit the importance of implicit obedience to orders and the importance of the individual in a military group, whether he be in a marching unit, on a gun crew, in the fire room, or on the bridge.

Inspections will always be an important matter in the life of a man in the Navy. In recruit training the vigorous competition maintained between the recruit companies is based largely on a series of regular inspections which serve the double purpose of teaching him the requirements of military life while comparing his performance and that of his unit with the performance of others in training with him.



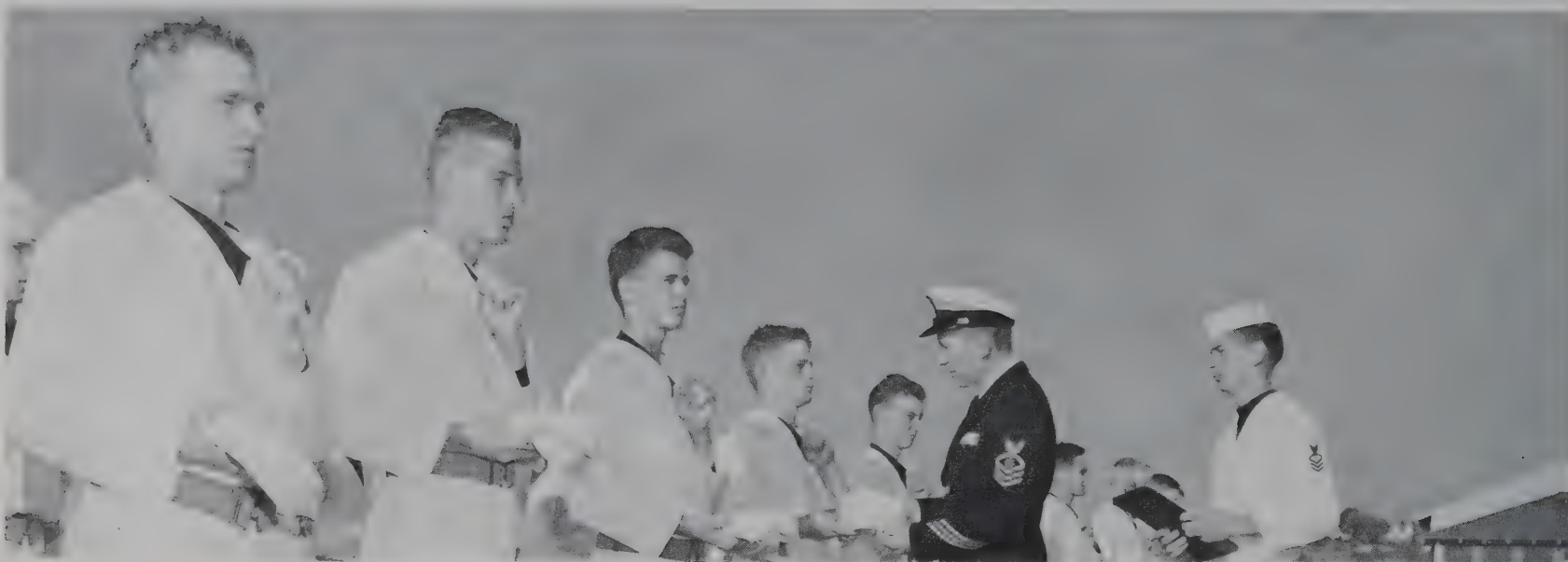












INSPECTION
IN RANKS



PHYSICAL TRAINING

TO BE OF MAXIMUM effective use to himself and to the Navy a man must be in top physical condition, must know how to care for his body and must be able to survive in the water at sea. To the end that all navy men may meet these demands of naval service, they participate in a physical training program that involves strenuous physical exertion, instruction in swimming and sea survival, and instruction in first aid, lifesaving and personal hygiene.

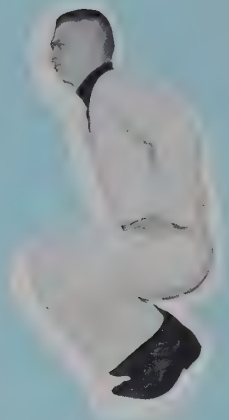
When they report for duty some recruits are soft, some are overweight, and some are underweight. To build some up and trim others down, and to condition all for the rigors of life at sea, a well-planned physical training program is integrated with other phases of training: military drill, an active outdoor life, good food, good living habits. These physical training activities emphasize correct posture and muscular coordination and strive to develop a respect for authority and habits of instantaneous response to com-

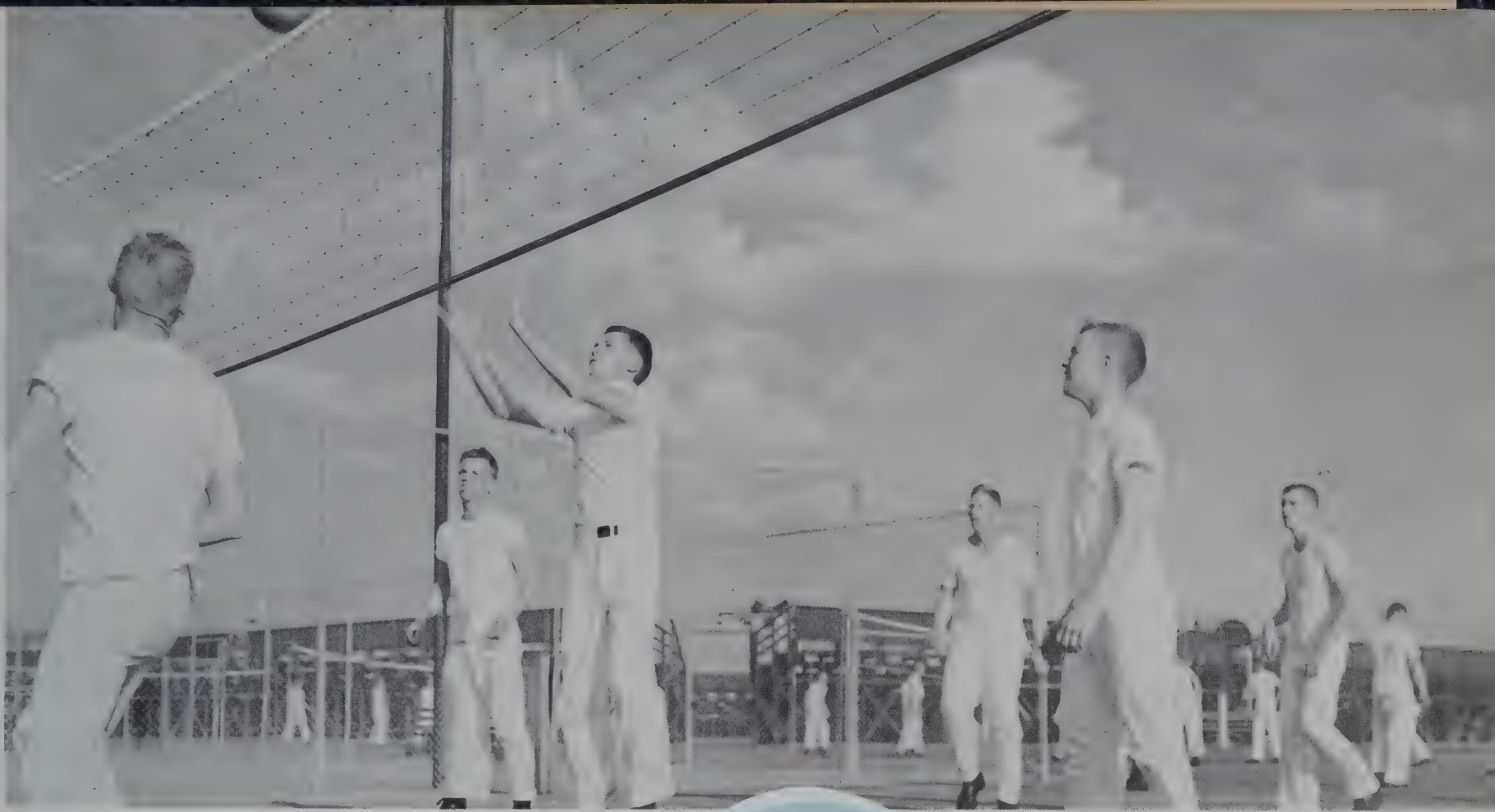
mands.

All men—particularly sailors whose life will be the sea—must know how to swim, how to use life jackets and, if no jacket is available, how to use clothing as a flotation device. Many hours are spent in the swimming pools. Non-swimmers are taught to swim, qualified swimmers improve their ability, and all recruits learn sea survival and water safety.

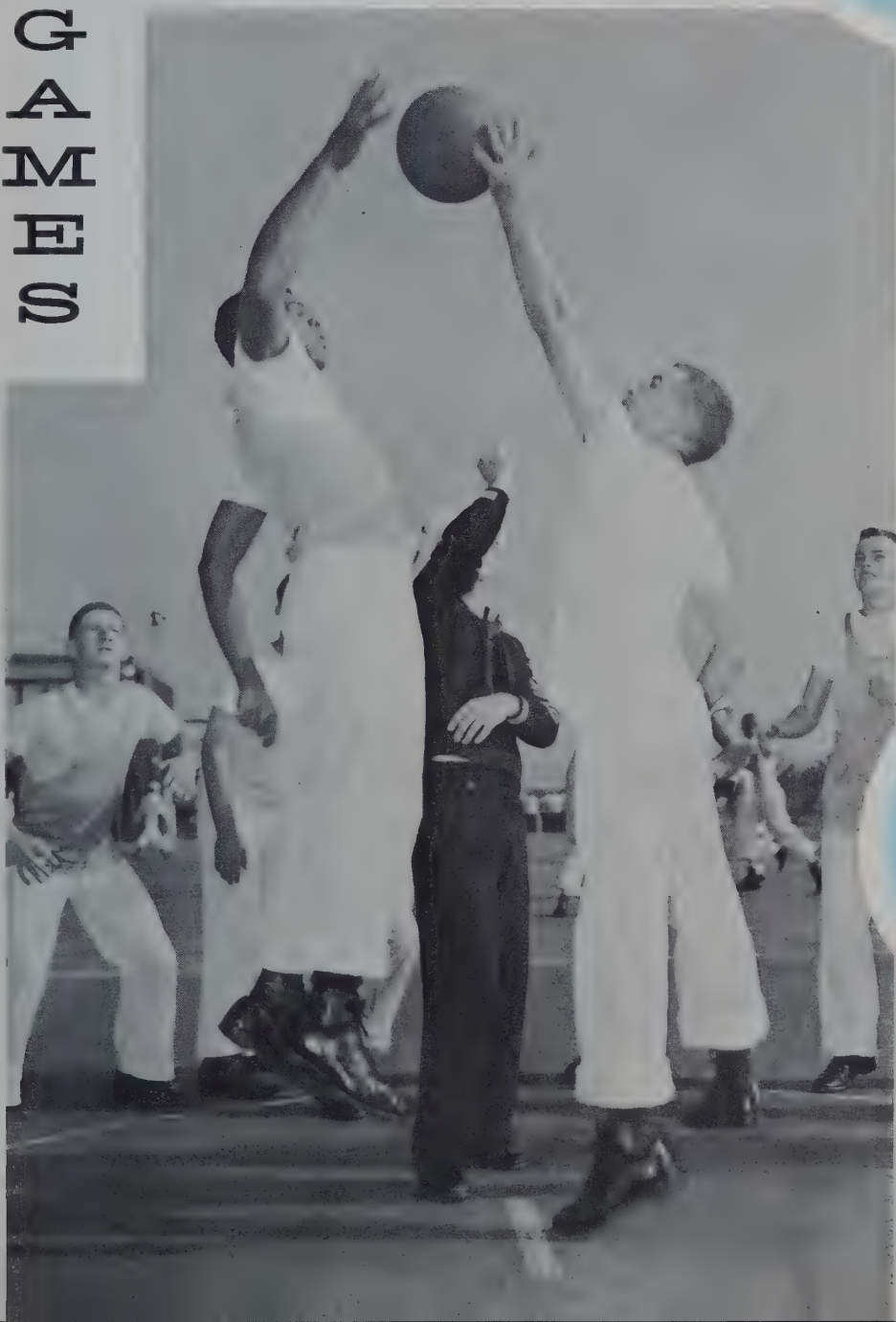
Stressed constantly in the Physical Training Program is personal cleanliness and the importance of health to the individual and to the Navy. A knowledge of the medical and dental services available, the prevention of infections, correct eating habits, and the care of feet, mouth, and teeth is provided by competent medical instructors. The recruit also receives first aid instruction so that he will know how to care for himself or for his injured shipmates under circumstances where immediate medical attention is not available.







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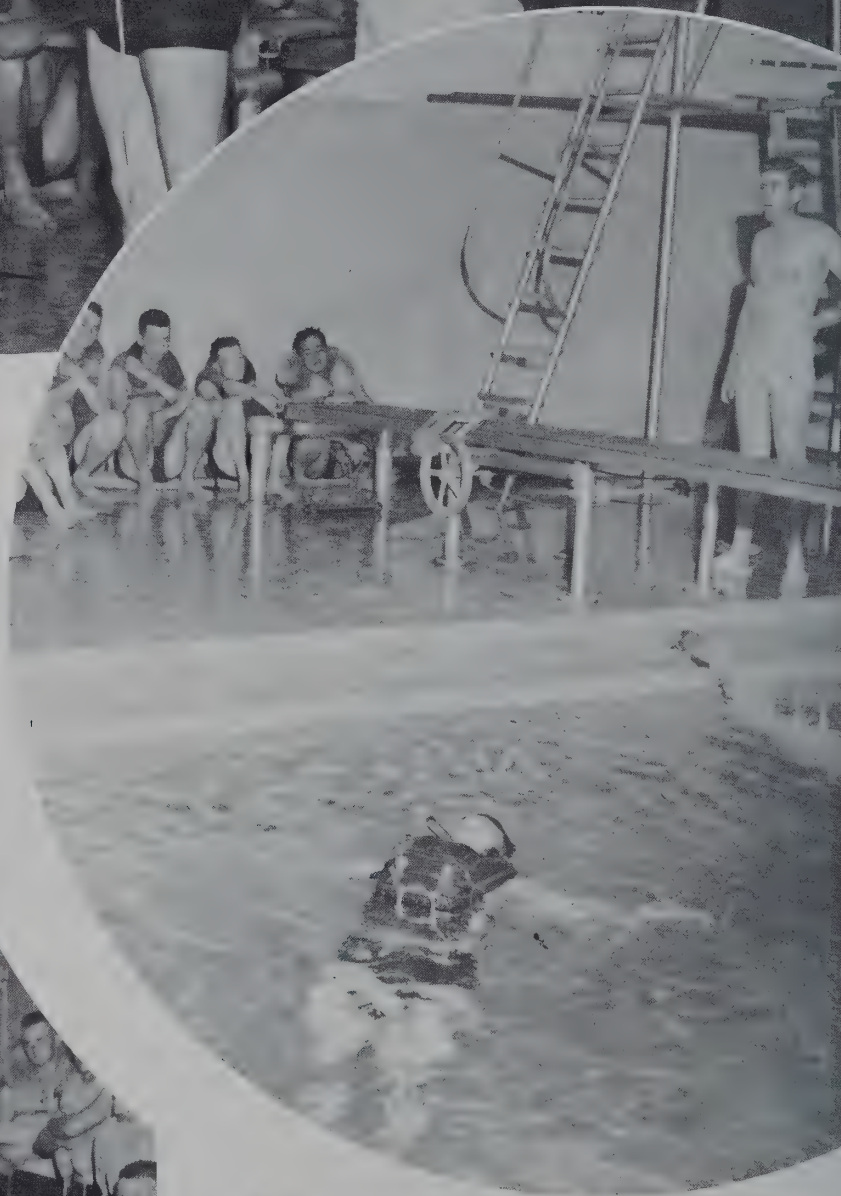
SWIMMING



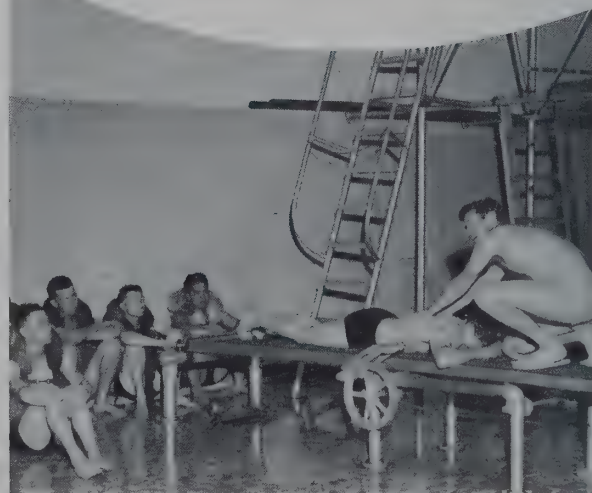


ABANDON SHIP DRILL





SURVIVAL



SHIP'S WORK TRAINING

A FLOAT OR ASHORE, each naval unit is generally a self-sustaining unit. The messing of the crew, all the housekeeping chores, and the watch standing must be performed by those assigned to the unit. Throughout his naval career, regardless of his rate or rating, each man is in some way concerned with these service duties to which the recruit is introduced in his Ship's Work Training. In any unit, men in the lower rates will usually perform the "chores" and those in the higher rates will supervise them; all must stand watches; and all must live together in the same ship.

The fifth week of recruit training is devoted to instruction and practical experience in Ship's Work Training. For nine weeks of his training period the recruit is waited upon

in the mess halls by other recruits and for one week he takes his turn in performing these important tasks for his shipmates in recruit training.

Although the fifth week is specifically designated for training in these service duties, much of his training continues throughout the ten-week training period. Every messenger or sentry watch and every cleaning detail is a part of the recruit's training in the problems of community living.

In the Recruit Training Command it is believed that the things a recruit must learn in Ship's Work Training can best be taught by actually doing them, for experience is the greatest teacher of all.

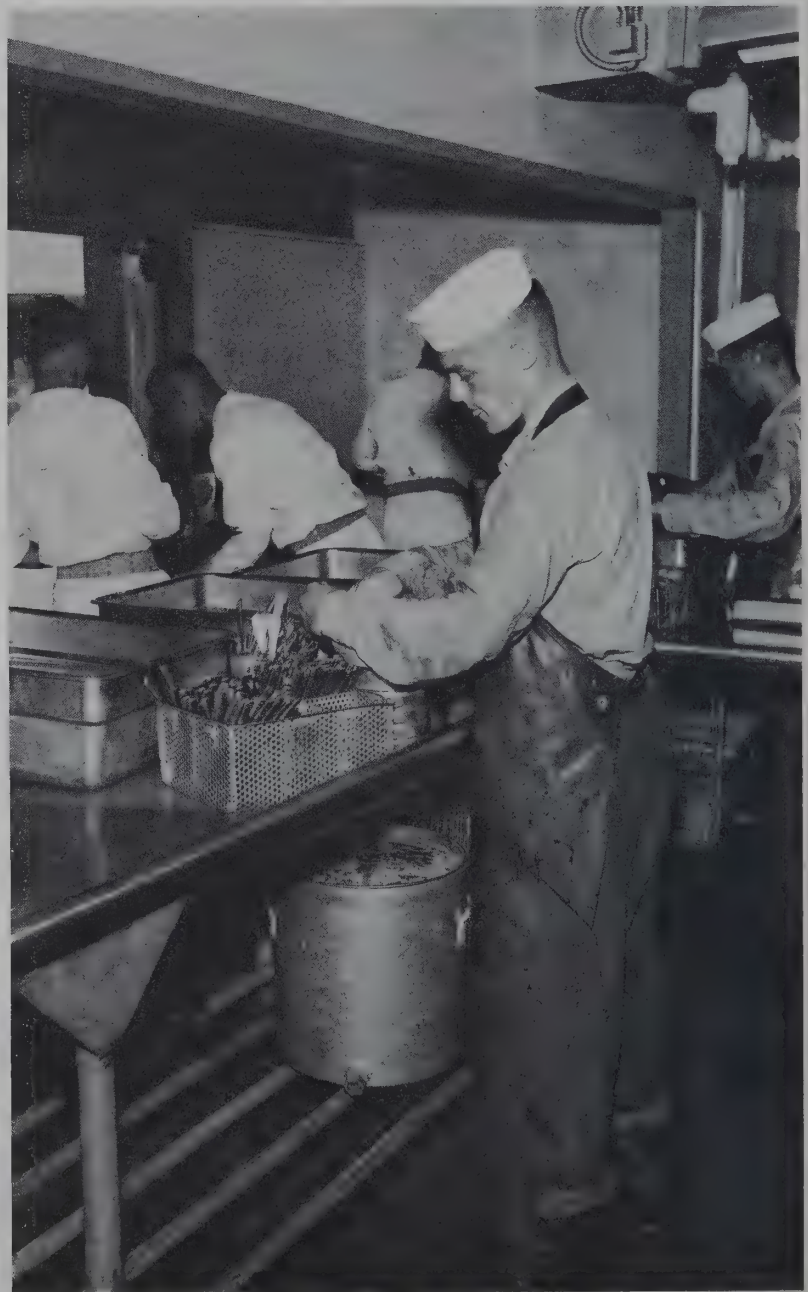
















BARRACKS LIFE

PROBABLY THE MOST IMPORTANT thing that a recruit must learn during his recruit training is how to live with others in a military organization. Life and living conditions in the Navy differ so greatly from anything the young man has known in civilian life that teaching him to live in close quarters as a member of a military group becomes one of the major missions of recruit training.

At the Training Center his barracks is the recruit's "home". It is in his barracks that he spends an appreciable portion of his time in training. Here he establishes himself—in a sense, drops his anchor—for the ten weeks in which he will be experiencing the transition from civilian to military life.

The barracks is not only a place for the recruit to sleep; it is his most important classroom. Here he "learns by doing". He learns to live with others and to take care of himself and his belongings. The scrubbing of his clothing, the cleaning of his barracks, and the constant inspections all serve but one purpose; to prepare him for a successful life during the remainder of his tour in the Navy.

And it is not all work, for the recruit must also learn the need of a Navy man for the companionship of his fellows, for mail from home, and for amusement and relaxation. He should also develop the habits of writing letters and budgeting his spare time. These things he learns in his barracks life at the Training Center.









BARRACKS LIFE







RELIGIOUS LIFE

IN MAKING THE CHANGE from civilian to military life, the recruit does not leave behind the religious beliefs which he learned at home. Instead, he is given every opportunity and encouragement to maintain and strengthen his religious interests.

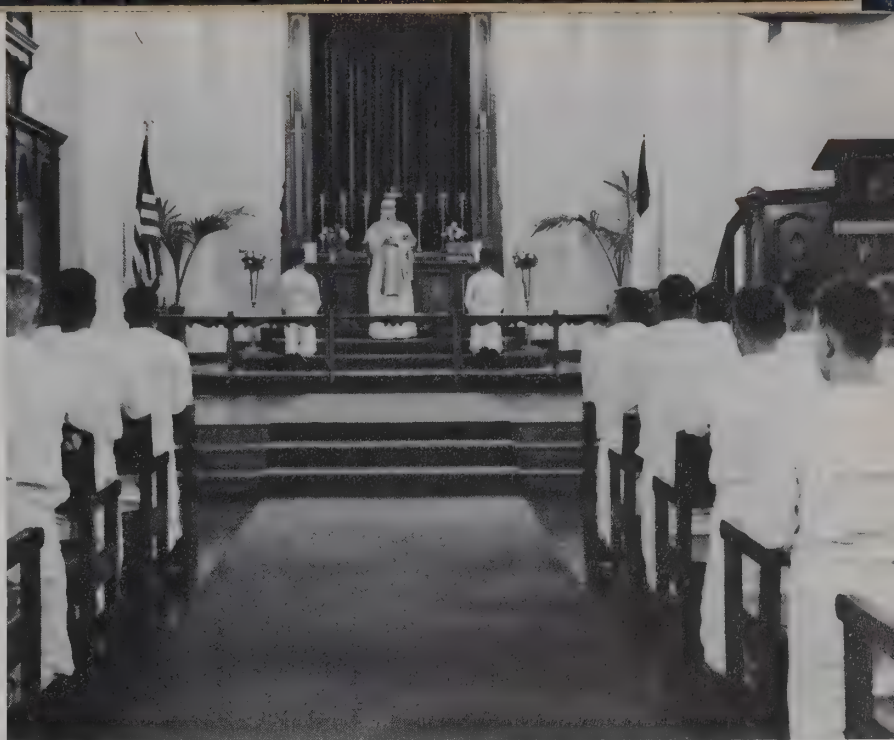
Soon after his arrival, the recruit is given an opportunity to talk to a chaplain of his own faith, who will acquaint him with the chaplain's role in the command and will explain the religious programs which will be available to him during recruit training.

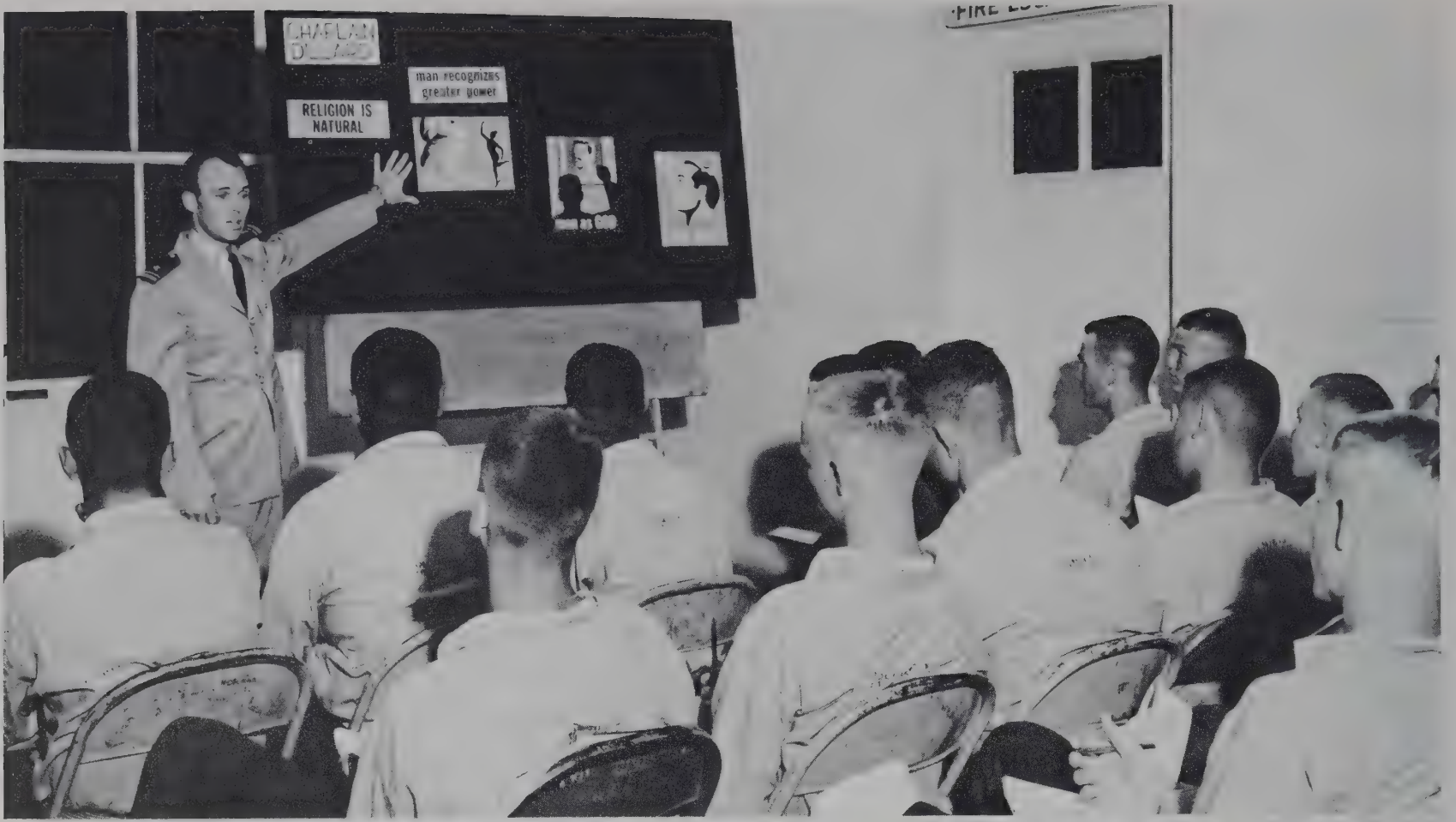
Regular divine services are conducted by chaplains of all faiths, thus giving each man an opportunity to worship in accordance with his religious background and present inclinations. Voluntary classes of religious instruction are held regularly for the benefit of recruits who desire to prepare themselves for church membership. The chaplains cooperate closely with the local churches to facilitate membership or attendance at services in those churches.

Character guidance talks given by the chaplains are an integral part of recruit training. These are designed to foster the growth of moral responsibility, spiritual values and strong self-discipline within the recruit.

Recruits are encouraged to participate in the religious life of the station by joining the choir or providing musical accompaniment at divine services.

In time of distress or personal emergency, the chaplains stand ready to give advice and counsel, and the recruit is encouraged to take his personal problems to a chaplain of his choice at any time. The chaplains also maintain close contact with the Navy Relief Society and The American Red Cross in obtaining financial and other assistance to those in need.





RECREATION

RECREATION PLAYS AN important part in the recruit's training at the Naval Training Center. Throughout his life in the Navy, many and varied recreation facilities and opportunities will be available to him, but he himself must learn how to make the best and most worthwhile use of these opportunities.

During his first few weeks of training the recruit has little or no time to spare from his daily routine for recreation. In order to bring him through the loneliness and sharp readjustment to life in his new environment, a special effort is made to keep each recruit fully occupied throughout each day of primary training, and he therefore has little time or inclination for the recreational opportunities which lie ahead of him. Liberty to visit San Diego is not granted until after the fifth week of training.

The recreational facilities of the Training Center are

many and varied. In the recreation buildings in the recruit areas there are excellent libraries, game rooms, television lounges, billiard rooms and bowling alleys. Movies are available on certain evenings and on week-ends. Nearby is a well equipped hobby shop where the recruit may turn his hand to almost any hobby craft of his choice. The facilities of the Navy Exchange store, soda fountain and snack bar afford him opportunities to purchase his needs conveniently and at reasonable cost. An attended telephone exchange makes it easy for the recruit to call any place in the country in an emergency, or just to hear familiar voices from home.

Athletics also play a part in the recreation program. Intercompany softball, baseball and volleyball games afford a diversion from the daily routine, and spectator interest in varsity athletics is often keen. During his off hours the

(Continued)







RECREATION CONTINUED

recruit may also use one of the swimming pools or play golf, tennis or handball. Recruit boxing and wrestling bouts and impromptu entertainment acts afford interest at periodic Recruit Smokers.

Commencing his sixth week of training, each recruit who has earned the privilege is granted a twelve-hour pass, either on Saturday or Sunday afternoon. During his liberty hours the recruit is "on his own" to select his own form of recreation, but by group indoctrination he is reminded that he has an obligation to the uniform he is wearing to conduct himself in a manner which will bring credit to himself, his organization and his Navy.

The San Diego recruit is particularly fortunate in being stationed in a city which has so many worthwhile attractions for its visitors. Fine beaches are at hand for those who wish to relax on the sand or swim in the surf, and the amusement part at Mission Beach is a popular attraction. Balboa Park, with its excellent zoo and other scenic and recreational attractions, is always popular with the recruit and man-of-warsman alike. The shopping and amusement facilities of down-town San Diego also attract many Navy men on liberty.

The USO and Armed Services YMCA, together with local churches and community organizations all do their part to help the serviceman enjoy his liberty in San Diego. The home hospitality programs, the "Under 21" dances and the Java Club offer pleasant memories of recruit liberties while in San Diego.

For families and relatives who may have occasion to come to the Training Center, the Reception Center affords convenient and attractive surroundings for visiting or for taking a picnic lunch.





GRADUATION

Each Saturday morning on Preble Field all graduating companies participate in their final Recruit Brigade Review. Here, entirely under the command of their recruit petty officers, the graduating companies go through the now familiar parade procedures and pass in review for the last time.

At this Review, the Commanding Officer presents the Brigade award, and possibly the much coveted Efficiency award, to one of the graduating companies and presents Honor Certificates to the Honormen of each company. Finally the Commanding Officer or a distinguished visitor makes the presentation of the American Spirit Medal to the one recruit who has been chosen for this award.

One day during the following week the recruit company will complete its last day of training, and its members, having sewn on their apprentice stripes, will be eligible for graduation leave and reassignment.





RECRUIT LEAVE

Eagerly looked forward to throughout recruit training is graduation and recruit leave. Upon successful completion of his training each recruit is eligible to take fourteen days leave, or, if he desires, he may go directly to his first duty station and save his leave for a later date.

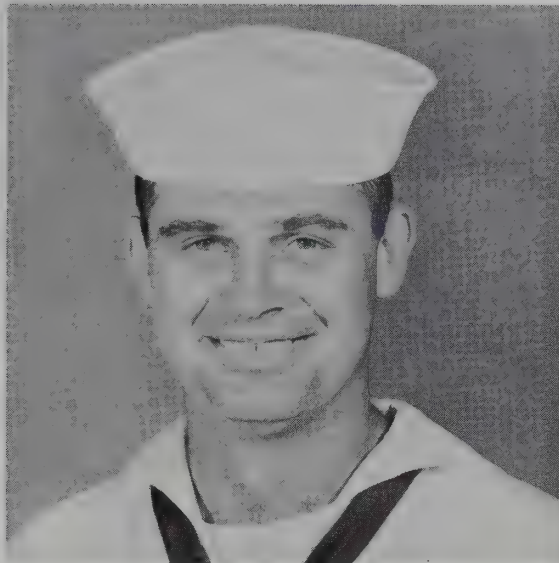
Before graduation the recruit is given full information on transportation facilities to his leave address and may purchase his rail, bus, or airline ticket right at the Training Center.

"The big day" dawns early. After 0530 reveille and an early breakfast, the members of the graduating company draw their final pay, stow their sea bags, pick up their leave papers and leave for the train or bus depot or the airport from which their graduation leave journey will start.



COMPANY 349

Commenced Training:
30 June 1958



A. L. Wolfe, MM1
Company Commander

Completed Training:
3 September 1958



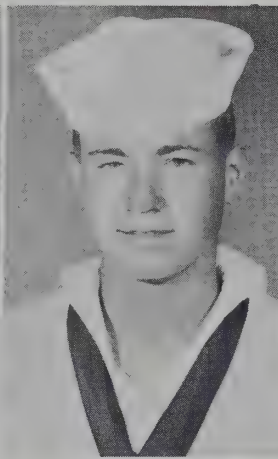
F. T. Treadwell, Jr.
Recruit Chief Petty
Officer



W. E. Brogdon
Assistant Petty Officer
1st Class



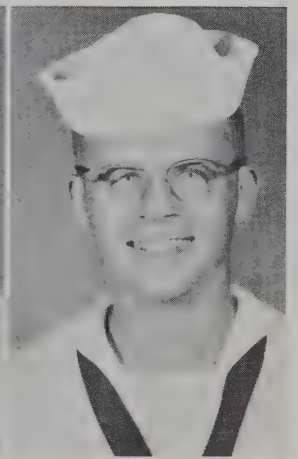
E. C. Worley, Jr.
Honorman



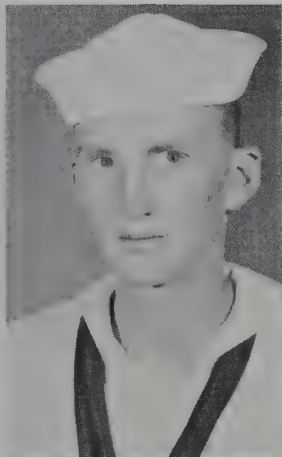
James H. Schepers
Academic Award Winner



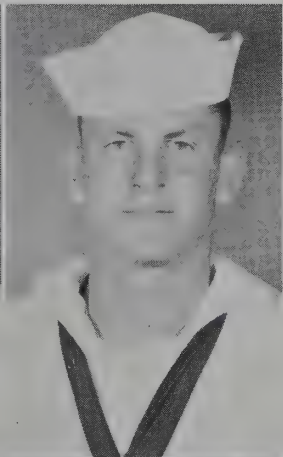
Charles L. Wilson
Academic Award Winner



W. E. Mitchell, III
Academic Award Winner



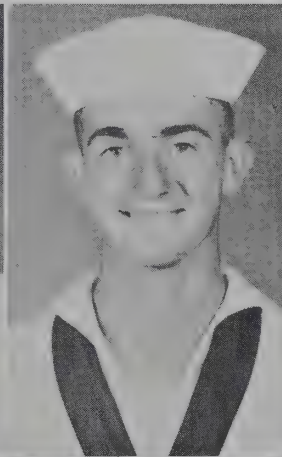
H. D. Davidson
Outstanding Recruit,
Academic Award Winner
and Yeoman



George A. Steele
Outstanding Recruit
and 3rd Squad. Ldr.



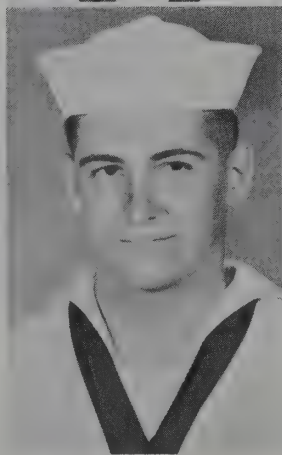
Henry R. Caudle
Master at Arms



Bobby D. Nelson
1st Squad. Ldr.



Yvonne Estes
2nd Squad. Ldr.



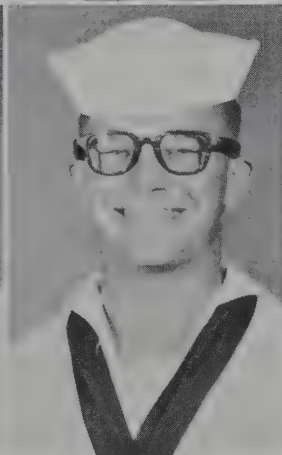
Robert L. Eichof
4th Squad. Ldr.



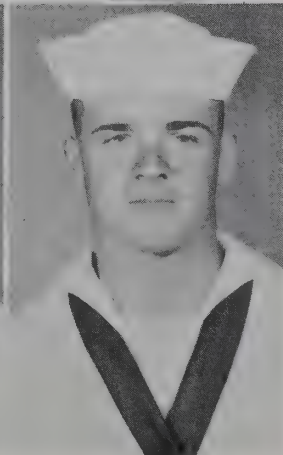
Verlyn G. Shafer
5th Squad. Ldr.



Gary W. Williams
6th Squad. Ldr.



Kenneth McCaleb
Mail Petty Officer



Ralph Sawyer
Educational
Petty Officer

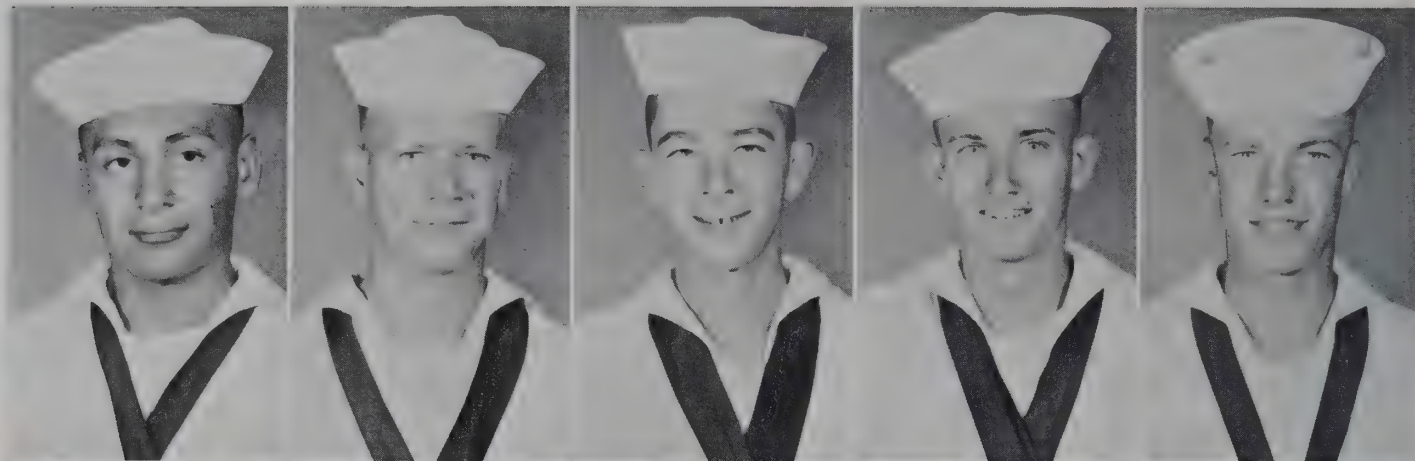
I. H. Marquez
Athletic
Petty Officer

Jimmy H. Abel

R. R. Bartley

R. E. Bailey

Harold R. Bridges



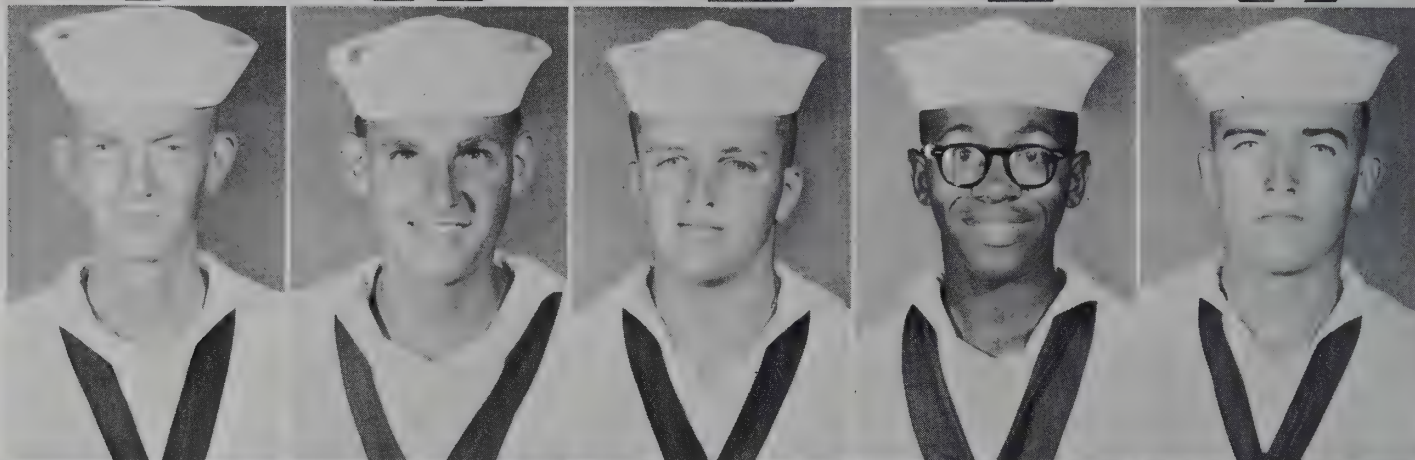
T. Broglin, Jr.

R. A. Bublitz

J. F. Campbell

Terry L. Carter

John W. Collins



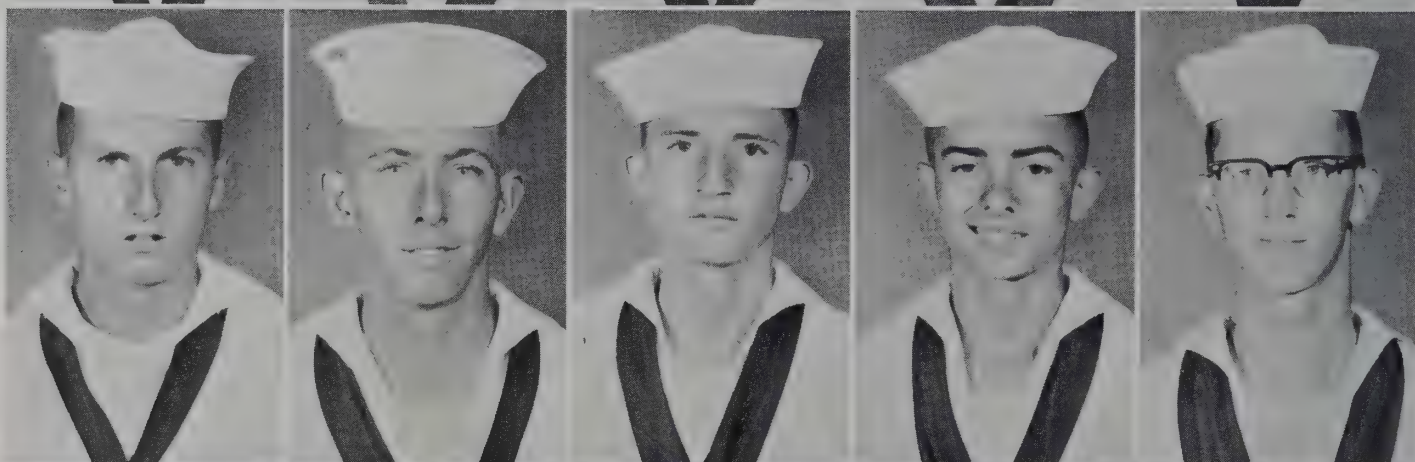
Larry A. Custer

H. A. Darden

Charles B. Deal

J. T. Ditcharo

N. J. Exline



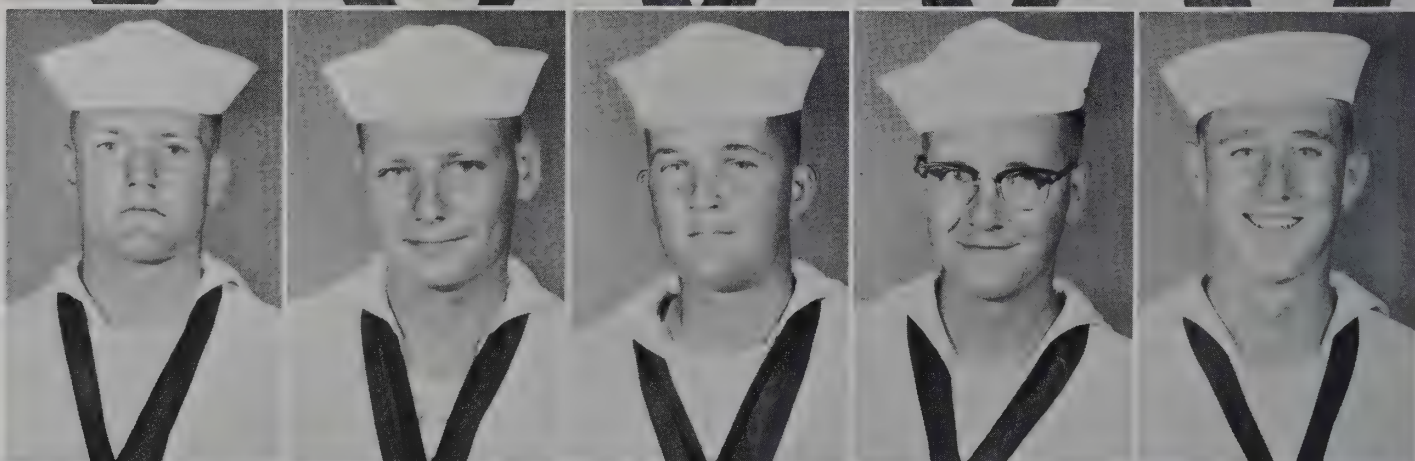
M. A. Fielding

Jacob R. Fliger

Jack C. Foster

E. E. Garner

J. E. Gleason



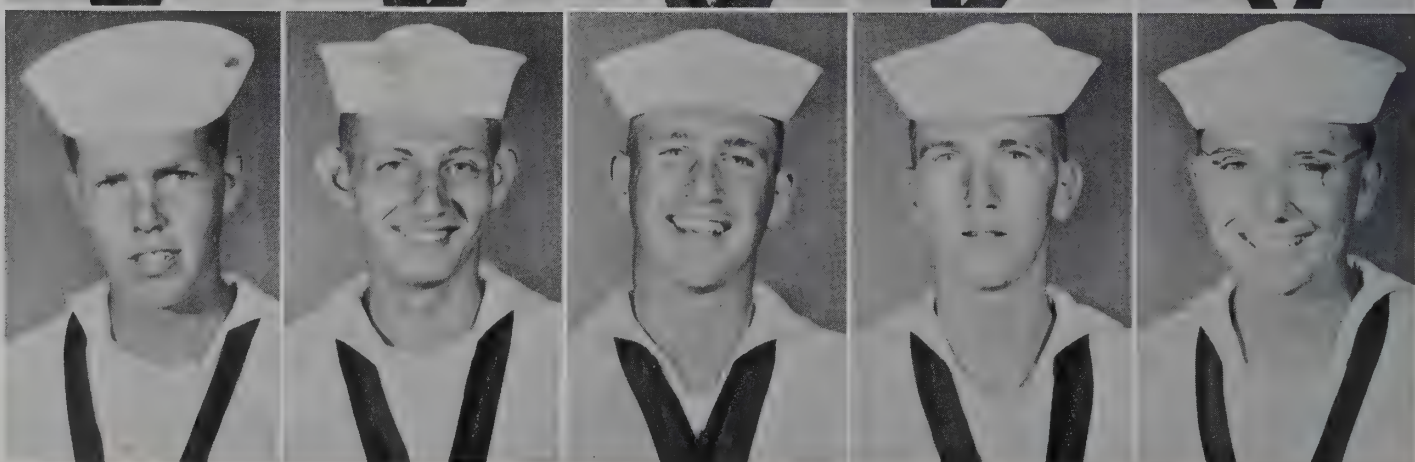
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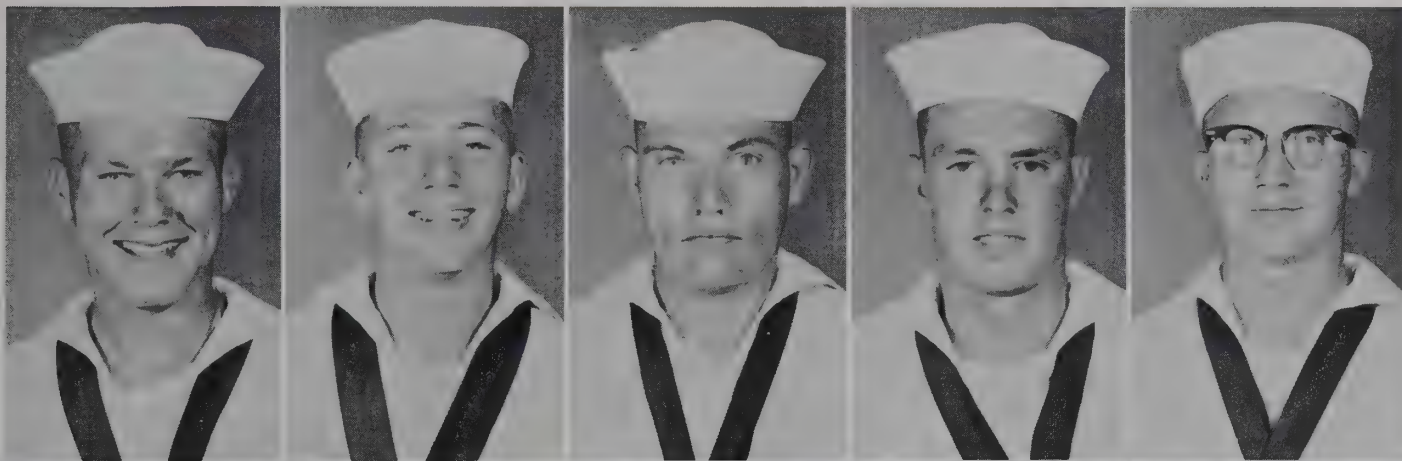
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D. H. Hildreth

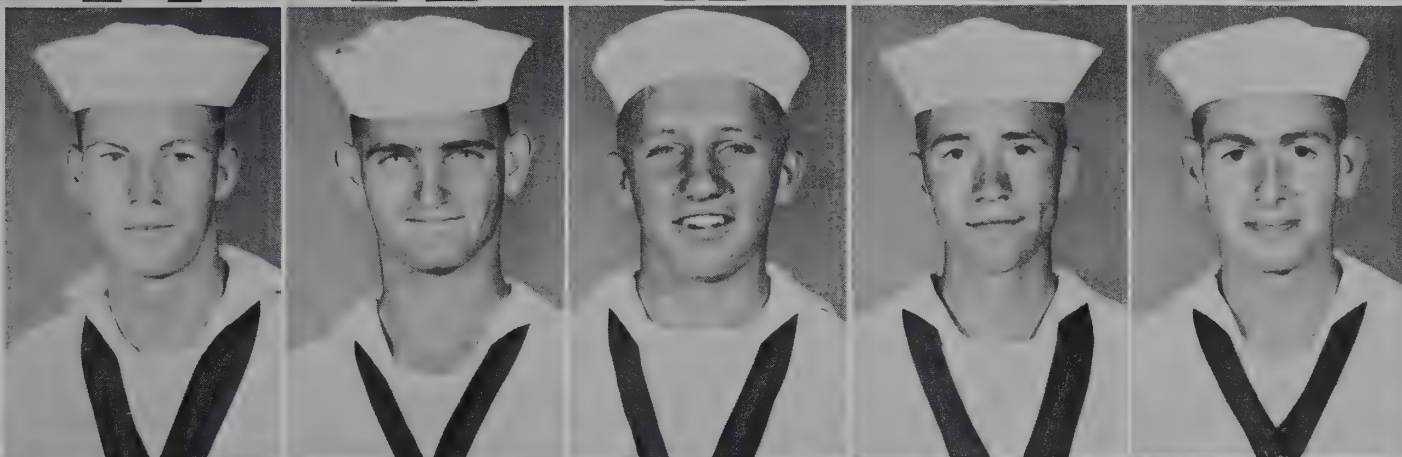
Richard S. Jacks

Kelvin V. Jones

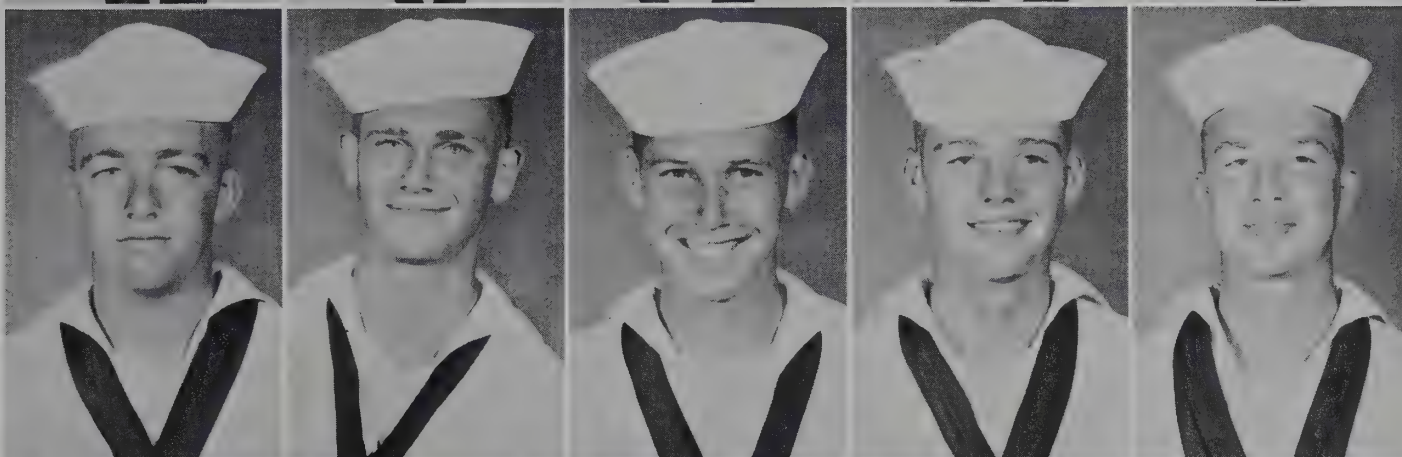




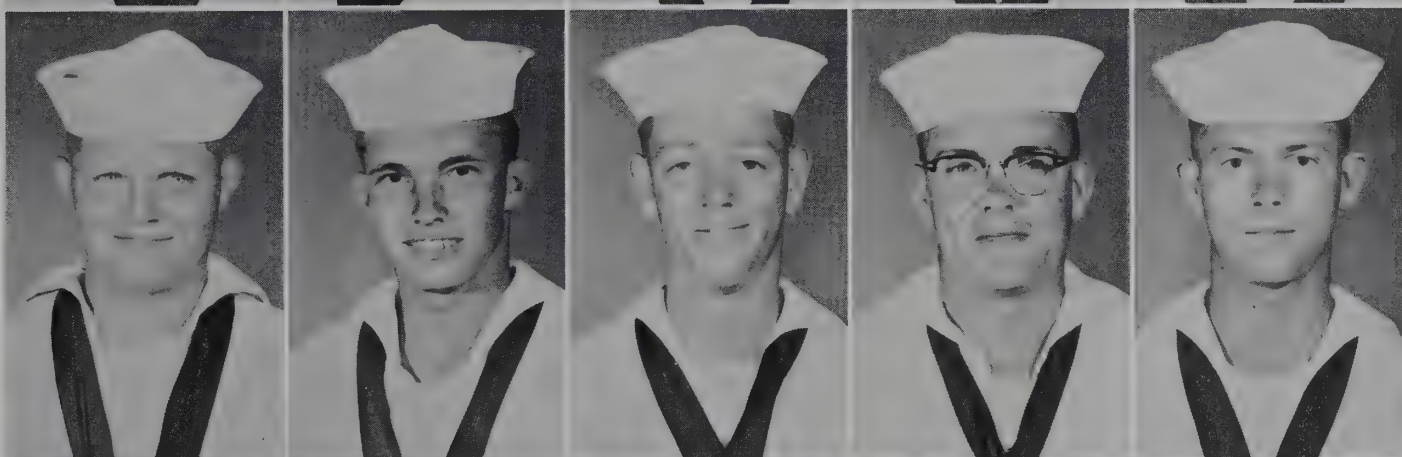
Dale M. Johnson
James K. Jones
George L. Keys
A. W. Kennemer
John R. Kittle



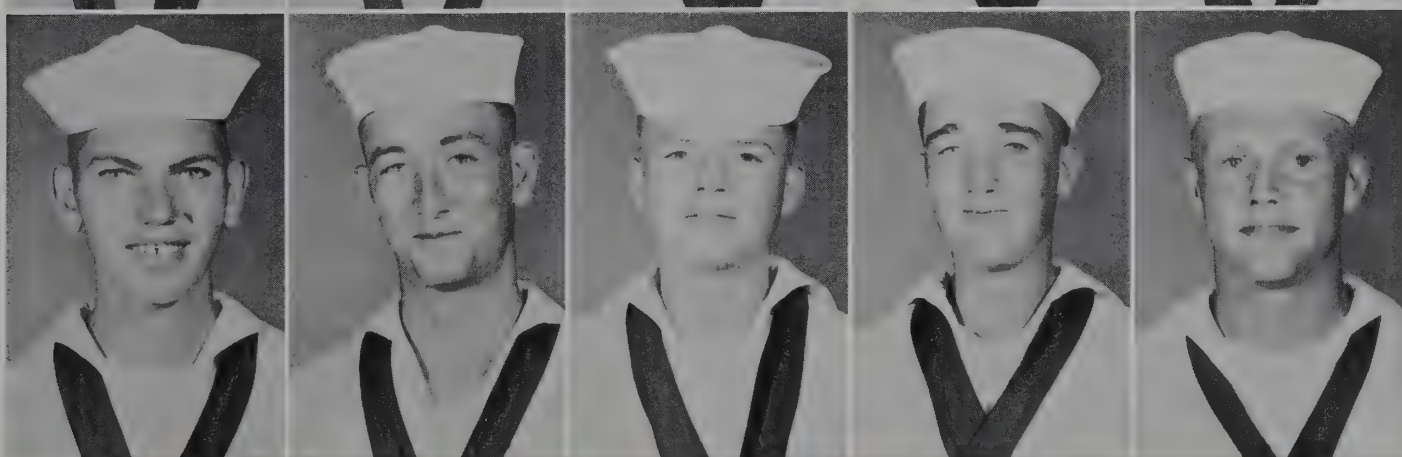
Harold D. Lackey
E. J. Lancaster, Jr.
Wade C. Long
Jerry T. Lyons
G. D. McCaskey



D. L. McFarland
Larry D. Miller
Charles R. Morris
Arnold W. Morrell
Robert E. Norman

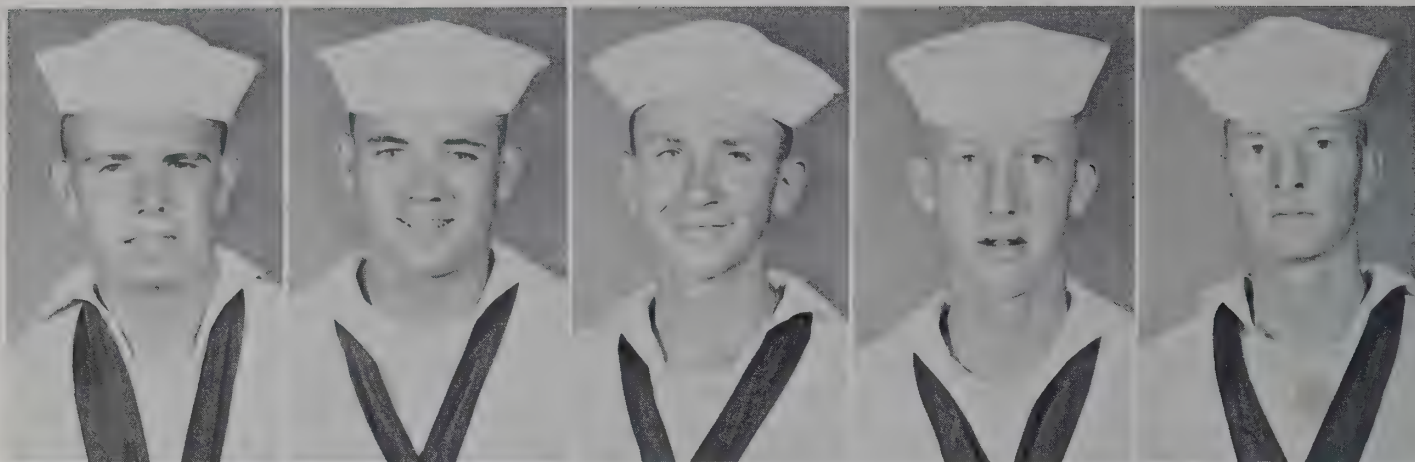


James T. Oliver
J. Y. J. Oliver
Charles D. Palmer
Paul E. Peachey
C. A. Pittman



F. C. Quebedeaux
R. N. Ransdell
Terry L. Reed
W. J. Reed, Jr.
W. C. Sanders

W. B. Solomon
 Jerry D. Steen
 Gerry J. Travis
 J. K. Waddell
 Bobby B. Worley

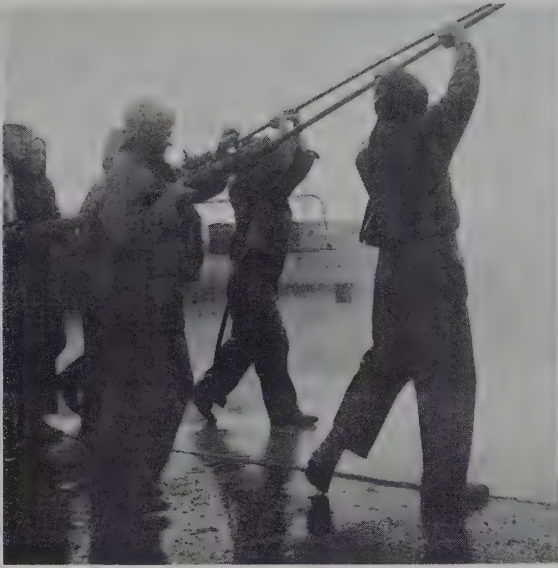


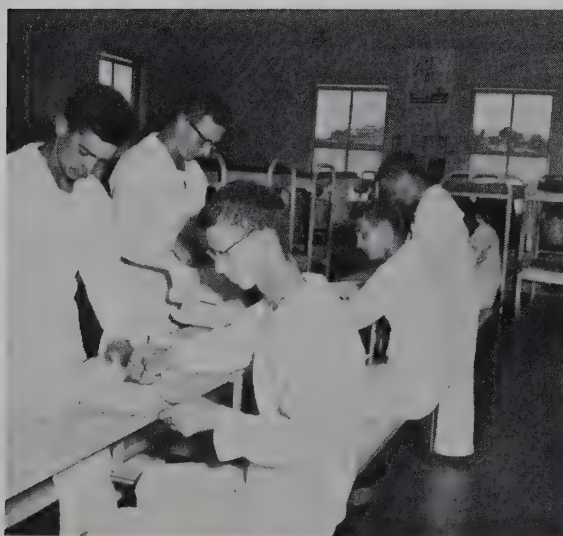
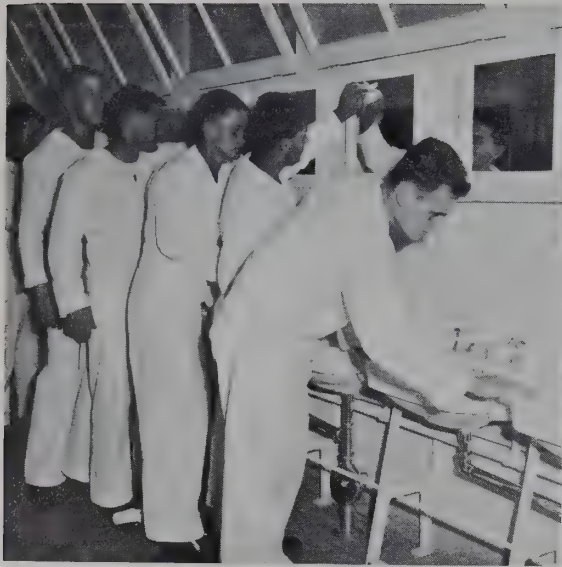
A. L. Worthington
 Ronald J. Yount

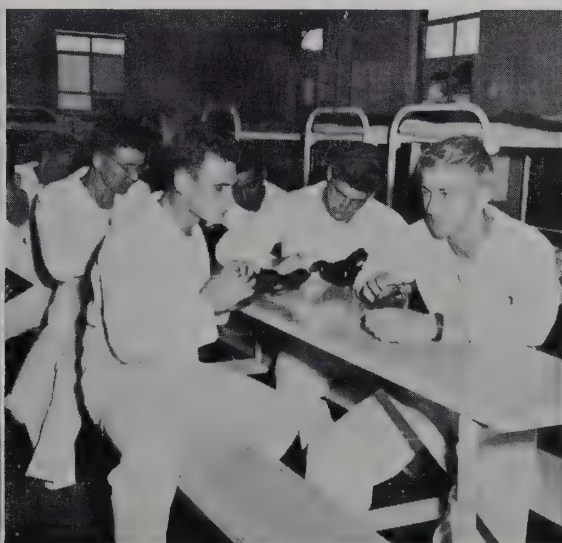
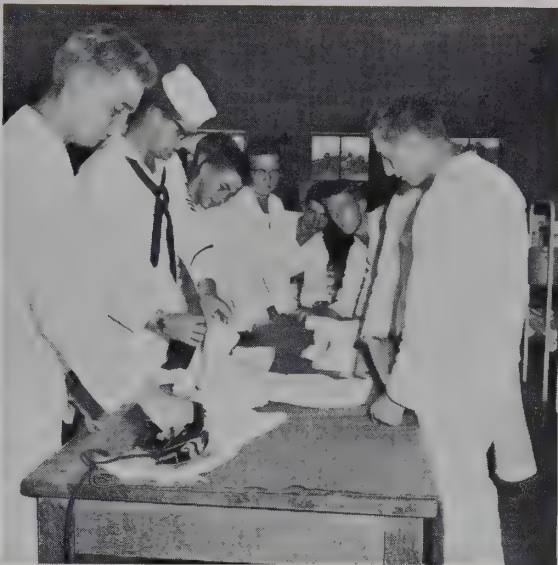




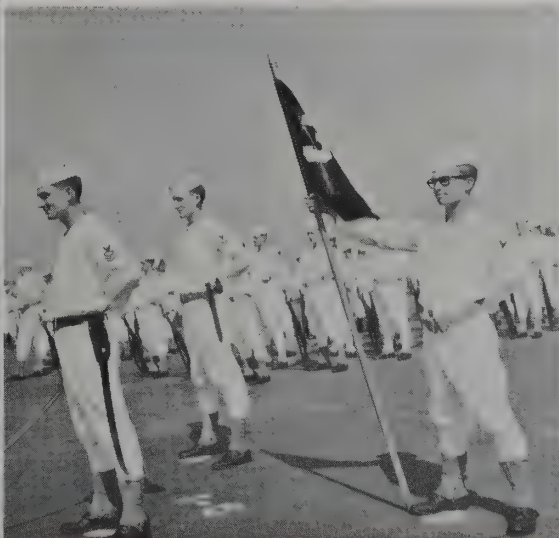
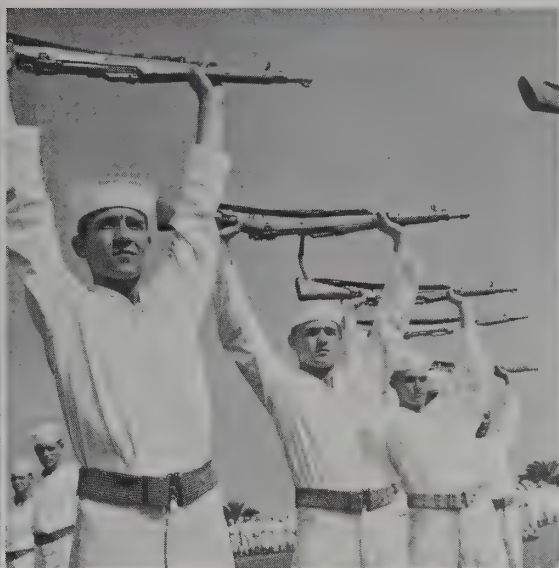














THE UNITED STATES NAVY

GUARDIAN OF OUR COUNTRY

The United States Navy is responsible for maintaining control of the sea and is a ready force on watch at home and overseas, capable of strong action to preserve the peace or of instant offensive action to win in war.

It is upon the maintenance of this control that our country's glorious future depends; the United States Navy exists to make it so.

WE SERVE WITH HONOR

Tradition, valor, and victory are the Navy's heritage from the past. To these may be added dedication, discipline, and vigilance as the watchwords of the present and the future.

At home or on distant stations we serve with pride, confident in the respect of our country, our shipmates, and our families.

Our responsibilities sober us; our adversities strengthen us.

Service to God and Country is our special privilege. We serve with honor.

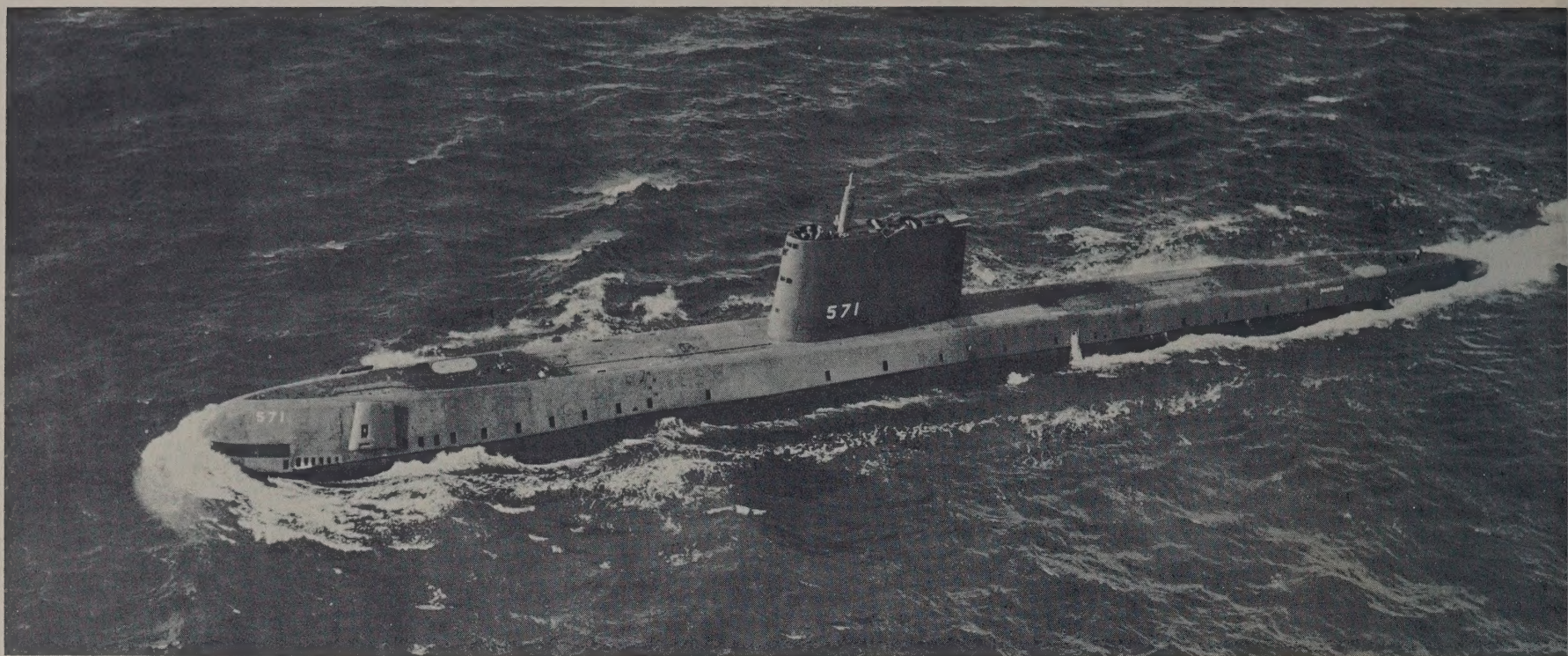
THE FUTURE OF THE NAVY

The Navy will always employ new weapons, new techniques, and greater power to protect and defend the United States on the sea, under the sea, and in the air.

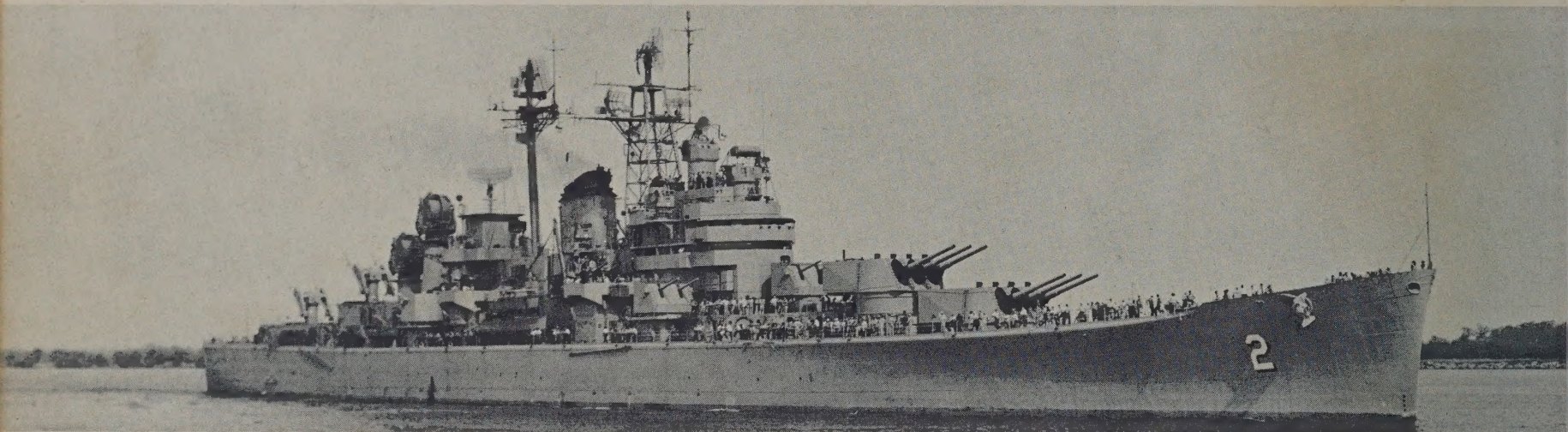
Now and in the future, control of the sea gives the United States her greatest advantage for the maintenance of peace and for victory in war.

Mobility, surprise, dispersal, and offensive power are the keynotes of the new Navy. The roots of the Navy lie in a strong belief in the future, in continued dedication to our tasks, and in reflection on our heritage from the past.

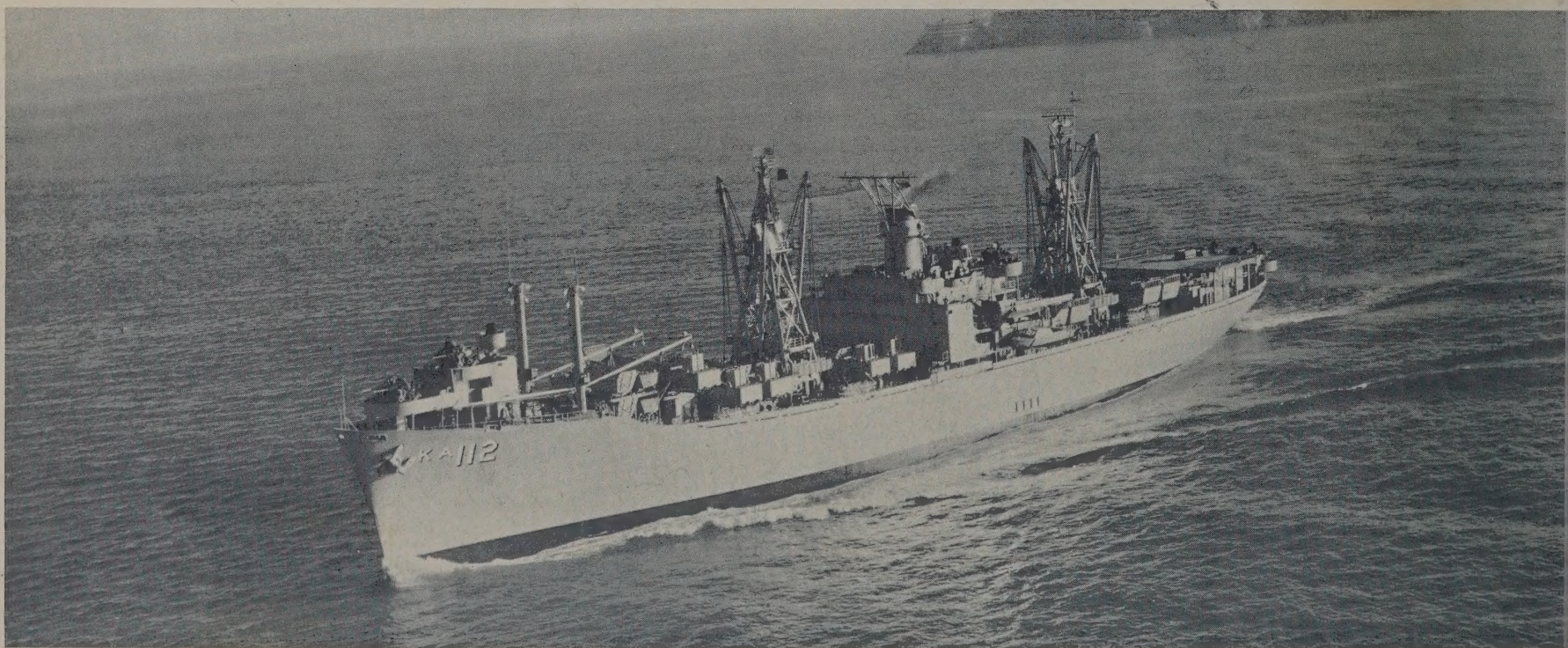
Never have our opportunities and our responsibilities been greater.



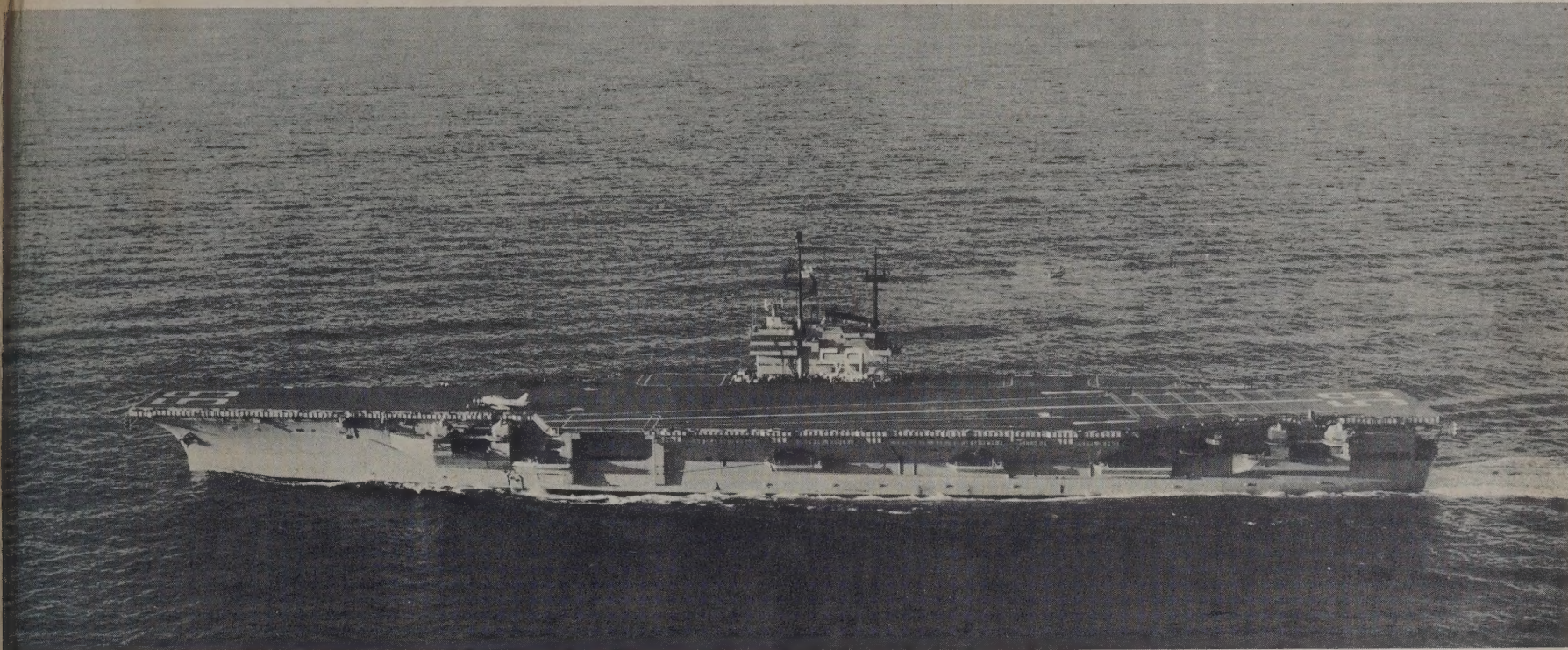
USS NAUTILUS (SSN-571)



USS CANBERRA (CAG-2)

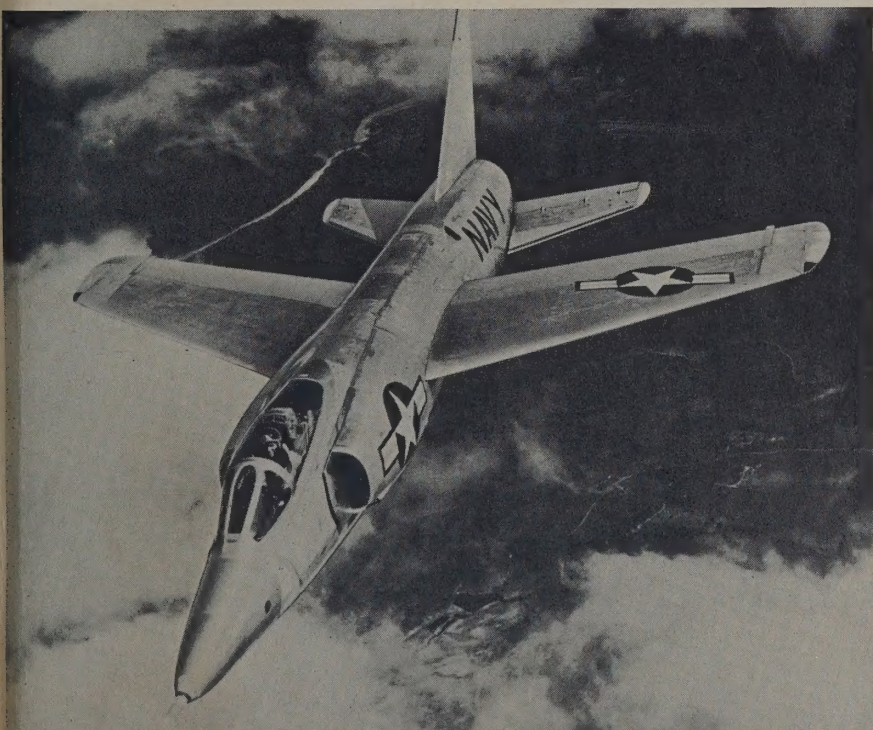


USS TULARE (AKA-112)



USS FORRESTAL (CVA-59)

U. S. NAVAL TRAINING CENTER SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA



F4U-1 "TIGER"



USS WILKINSON (DL-5)

